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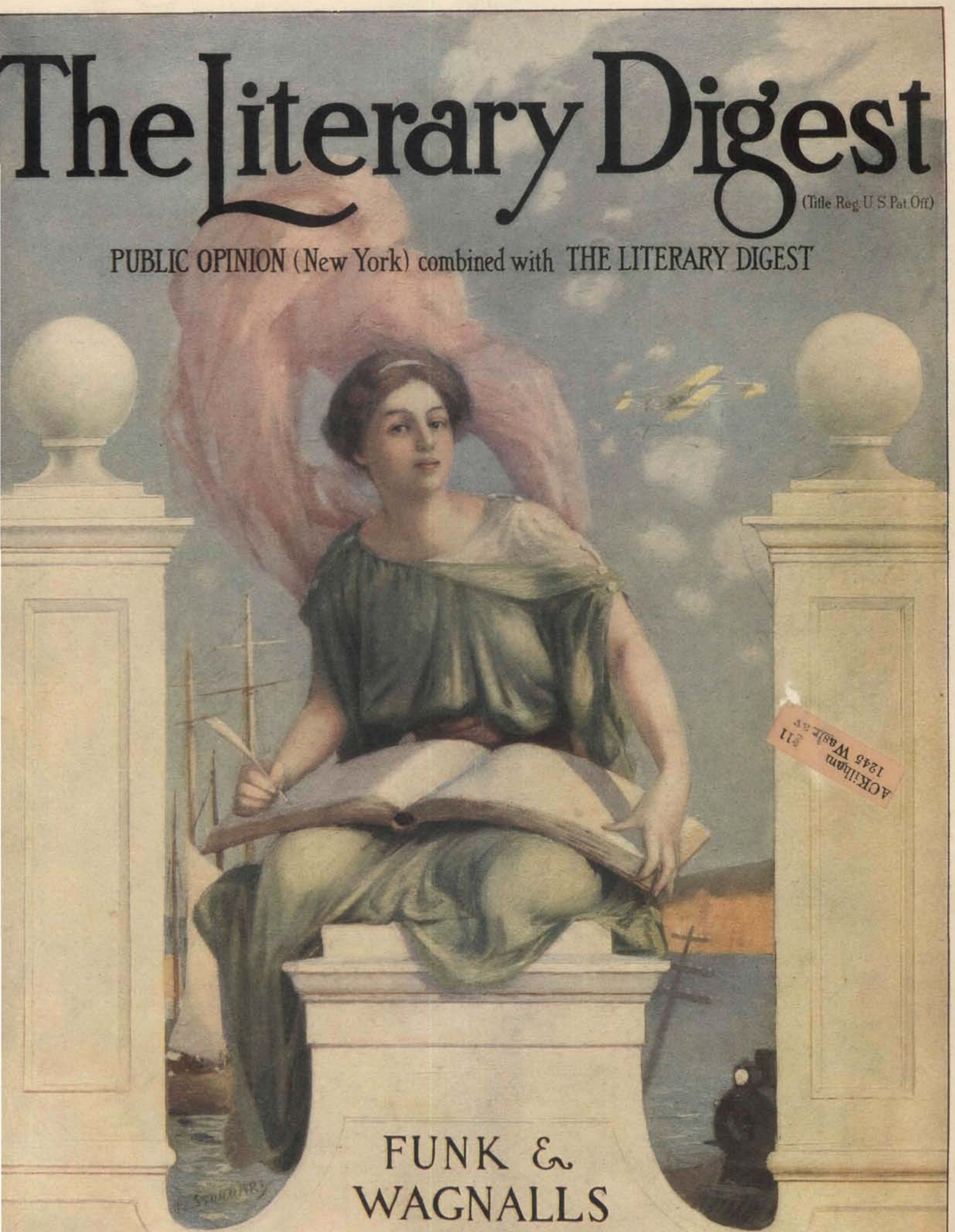

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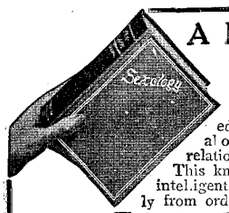

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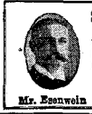

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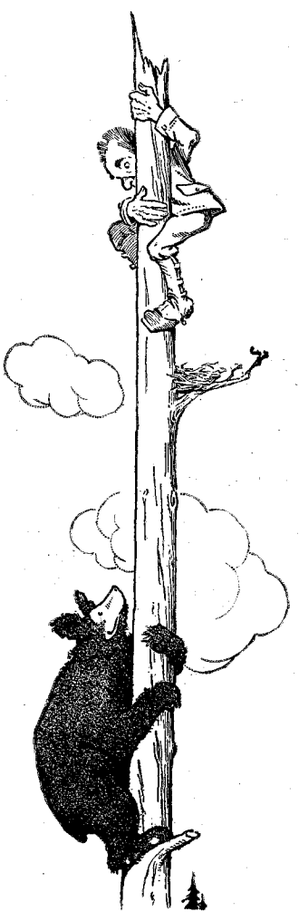

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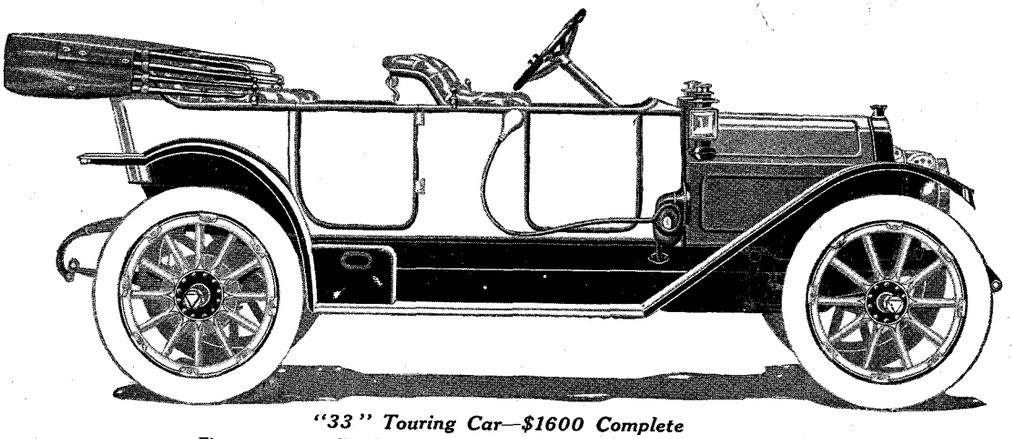

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In equipment, a vast improvement has been made. Last season the car with lamps was quoted at a price which did not include top, glass wind shield, magneto and Prest-O-Lite tank, for which an extra charge of $150 was made.

This year the car is sold complete. In addition to a genuine mohair top, a Bosch magneto, Prest-O-Lite tank, large tires—34 x 4 inches instead of 34 x 3½ inches—Demountable Rims are furnished. An extra rim for spare tire and tire irons are also included. This entirely overcomes road troubles due to punctures and blow-outs.

We have not spared expense in any particular in making the HUDSON "33" the greatest value on the market. As a prominent publisher in Idaho writes us, "I never realized to just what perfection the industry had brought engines, transmissions and running gears until I drove a HUDSON '33.'" This is from a man who uses his car, not on boulevards, but upon mountain paths, with steep grades, sand and other trying conditions which demand the sturdiest service of any car that can be used there.

Thousands express a similar admiration for the HUDSON "33." To such a value add the things we have incorporated in the 1912 car. We are furnishing a better equipment, by far, than you will find on most cars selling under $2500. We have a better opportunity now to choose and select materials and our men have become more skilled in their work.

These things make for better value. Knowing what the 1911 model is and seeing what has been done in the 1912 car, you will be convinced that it is the best value ever offered in a moderate priced automobile.

FOUR MODELS

There are four models now: The Touring Car with Fore-Door, shown above, large and roomy, for five passengers; the Torpedo which carries four; a two passenger Roadster, enclosed body—the most comfortable car of its type you have ever ridden in; and the ***Mile-a-Minute Roadster,*** that is faster than its name implies.

All on the famous "33" chassis. The price of either model is $1600 with equipment.

The 1912 cars are furnished with handsomer, larger lamps, heavily enameled in black. There is little exposed brass about the car. The expense, annoyance, and trouble of polishing is thus reduced.

It would take a lot of space in which to enumerate all the many refinements that have been brought out in the 1912 HUDSON "33." Perfection seemed so nearly attained in the 1911 model, that to make clear how we have more closely reached that state in this new car is out of the question here.

You must see the car and note how the lines are even more striking and beautiful. You must hear the motor, for then you will marvel at its quieter operation. This is wonderful, for the original HUDSON "33" is famed for running as quietly as any car on the market.

Your dealer has a car now to show you. There were some 2,000 unfilled orders on our books at the close of the 1911 season. At no time were we able to meet the demand from those who wanted Howard E. Coffin's Masterpiece. Dealers in many instances, even, were unable to keep demonstrators, so insistent were buyers for immediate delivery.

Does not that situation in connection with the greater value of the car this year, indicate that a HUDSON "33" can be had only by those who act promptly?

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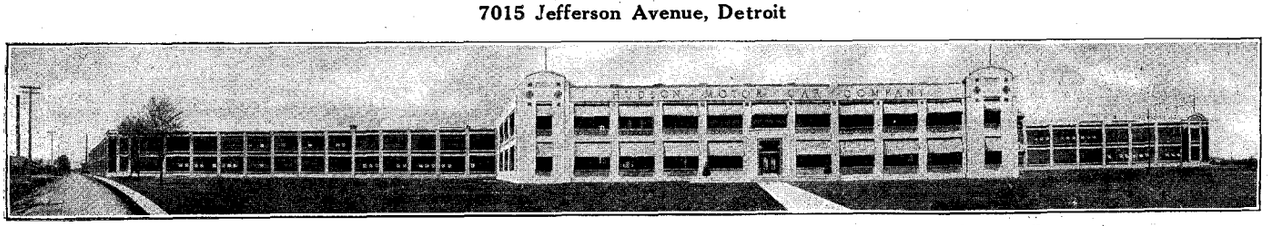

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VOL. XLIII., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1109

TOPICS OF THE DAY

CONCENTRATED BANKING AND A "MONEY TRUST"

FROM THE DAYS of Andrew Jackson to those of Theodore Roosevelt denunciations of the "money power" have come from popular leaders and have been echoed by the daily press. Of late the apprehensions of a coming financial despotism have been renewed by Governor Wilson's direct declaration that "the great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly." Still further dread of a coming or perhaps already present "money trust" is aroused in certain quarters by the recent extension of the activities of the National City Bank of New York, which rivals J. P. Morgan & Co. as the most powerful banking-house in this country. On the other hand, the bankers and editors of financial and other periodicals who desire the speedy enactment of the Aldrich plan for the warding off of future panics by a closer organization of our loosely constructed banking-system are heartened by President Taft's vigorous indorsement of the proposed measure in his address to the New York State bankers at Manhattan Beach.

In organizing a company to deal in securities the National City Bank, representing the "Standard Oil group" in finance, is regarded as following the example set four years ago by the First National Bank of the same city, which is looked upon as a Morgan institution. The National City Company, as it is called, has a capital of $10,000,000, in the same ownership as the stock of the bank. It will take over about $50,000,000 of stocks and bonds held by the bank, and is so organized, it is announced, "that it may make investments and transact other business, which, altho often very profitable, may not be within the express corporate powers of a national bank."

That is to say, explains the Springfield *Republican*, the new concern "may speculate in the stock-market, and even buy and hold the stocks of national banks, which is a power expressly denied by the courts to national banks under the National Bank Act." It is nothing more nor less than a holding company, of which "this country is getting its fill," by which the National City Bank "might bring within its control a great network of banking institutions extending out over the country." *The Republican* concludes:

"And what then may be thought of a holding and speculative company attached to a great banking institution and having for a possible purpose the buying and holding of bank stocks? That monopoly of credit which we have heard so much about lately is at once suggested, and a Congressional resolution is at once forthcoming for a public inquiry into the matter. The innovation is one for banks to beware of, and that a management so astute as that credited to the City Bank should be found falling into it is matter for surprize."

Before the announcement of the City Bank's new departure the Philadelphia *North American* had been warning its readers against the "sinister" alliance of the Standard Oil group, with banking assets of $750,000,000, and the Morgan group with over $1,000,000,000. "Under this policy the Morgan interests are the dictators of the money market and absolute masters of commercial credit," it declared; and "no trust ever formed ever pursued methods so flagrantly criminal in 'unreasonable' restraint of trade as the final stages of consummation of the money monopoly are bound to be." By the formation of such concerns as the National City Company, and the First Security Company, the way is clear, gloomily predicts *The North American*, to the control of every banking institution in America. We read further:

"Sane business men must see in this massing of banking power the danger of which *The Financial World* warns them: 'It will finally lead to a supervision over all commercial credits and place industrial and commercial concerns depending on their credit facilities to continue business at their mercy.' And this will make inevitably all commerce, all industry, individual, political, and social liberty itself helpless in the hands of the two allied groups in Wall Street.

"So largely concentrated will become the banking assets of the country if these flagrant violations of the National Banking Law be not stopt that should President Taft, after 1912, be able to perform his part of the work, by having the Aldrich scheme enacted into law, there would be working machinery of a central bank already in operation.

"The most plausible deception of the Aldrich scheme is its pretense at decentralization and division of control of money and credit so that the legitimate business needs and best interests of each section of the country may be served by men elevated to authority by the votes of bankers of their own quarter of the country.

"What would be the actual operation? The honest little country banker is grateful for past and eager for future business with his city correspondent. A friendly letter from the bigger banker in the chief city of his State will shape the little fellow's opinion about the right man to vote for to become a member of the association.

"And back of the big man are bigger men. Friendly advice will come to him from his Chicago or Kansas City or New Orleans or San Francisco or Philadelphia or Boston correspondents. And always the advice will be taken.

"And in these great reserve centers of capital, dominating every bank and banker, naming every man in the central association, and every subsidiary one, will be Morgan or Standard Oil, already moving swiftly, nearer and nearer to

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accomplishment of a despotic tyranny, such as no civilized nation in history ever suffered."

Such inferences as these are "groundless," however, according to a Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* editorial, in which we find this defense of the action of the National City Bank's directors:

"There is no intent of 'getting around' the National Banking Law. On the contrary, it is a keener respect for law and a desire to keep within both the letter and spirit of the statute that has prompted the move for the organization of a legal company to carry on a perfectly legitimate business. . . . Such a company, or combination of companies, can not form a 'money trust.' In fact, the hardest thing in the world to

THE HUNTER.

—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

establish is a money trust or a banking trust, because the size, prosperity, and solvency of a financial institution depend solely upon the confidence of the public in such an institution. A breath of suspicion is sufficient to pull down the strongest bank and destroy in a day the work of years, as was amply proved in 1907. As for the proposed new company regulating new enterprises by withholding funds from concerns 'which are not sure of becoming revenue-producers,' it might be remarked that no more beneficial thing for the public could happen. If this and similar companies succeed in driving out of business reckless promoters who are full of glittering promises and empty of fulfilment, then much good will be accomplished. Finally, it should be said that if the officers and directors of the National City Bank, taking advantage of their position, had proposed the formation of a company among themselves, and absorbed the profits derived from the good-will of the bank, which belongs to all the stockholders, then there would be grounds for sharp criticism; but instead of doing this, they make it possible for the owner of one share to participate in the profits in the same proportion as the holder of a thousand shares."

Governor Wilson is already on the money monopoly's black-list, "and it has decided that he would not be a proper candidate for President of the United States," unless the New York *World* is deceived by common report. From the speech in which the Governor issued the warning taken so seriously by the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *North American*, we quote this passage:

"The plain fact is that the control of credit is dangerously concentrated in this country. The great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly. So long as that exists, our old variety and freedom and individual energy of development are out of the question. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men who, even if their action be honest and intended for the public interest, are necessarily concentrated upon the great undertakings in which their own money is involved, and who necessarily, by every reason of their own limitation, chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom. This is the greatest question of all, and to this statesmen must address themselves with an earnest determination to serve the long future and the true liberties of men."

What does Governor Wilson mean by this? ask the New York *Times* and *Journal of Commerce* somewhat skeptically. The financial daily proceeds to answer its question by stating that all money is issued by the National Government and can not be monopolized, and that in our thousands of banks throughout the country, anybody "who possesses property or conducts a solvent business with things of value has no difficulty in obtaining credit."

"Nowhere is there freer competition than in selling credit, and its cost for use in any kind of transaction was never lower. . . . Credit in the country at large can not be said to be concentrated under any control and can not be so concentrated."

A similar comment on the Governor's statements appears in another Springfield *Republican* editorial, which ends with this paragraph:

"There will be no monopoly of money or credit until there is a monopoly of the country's wealth. Money and credit as now constituted are about the most competitive things to be found in all our business life, and there is no danger that they will become otherwise if the wealth of the country as it is produced is given any sort of a just distribution. The danger point is not where Governor Wilson now locates it. It lies back of money and credit and the banks and the great bond houses, and is to be found in the monopoly, or the tendency to monopoly, in the more fundamental agencies of production and distribution."

Whatever hopes for speedy Congressional action were aroused on the part of backers of the Aldrich plan by the President's emphatic indorsement of it are thought doomed to disappointment. He said to the New York State Bankers' Association at Manhattan Beach:

"There is no legislation—I care not what it is—tariff, railroad, corporation, or of a general political character, that at all equals in importance the putting of our banking and currency system on the sound basis proposed in the National Monetary Commission plan."

It seems to be settled that nothing will be done about financial legislation at the present session, and sufficient opposition has already been made manifest to indicate that the scheme will have hard sledding if brought up next winter. Introducing a resolution calling for an investigation of the banking systems of the country, Representative Lindbergh (Rep., Minn.) attacked the Aldrich plan for monetary reform, and asserted that

"Wall street brought on the 1907 panic, got the people to demand currency reform, brought the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill forward, and, if it dares, will produce another panic to pass the Aldrich central bank plan. We need reform, but not at the hands of Wall Street."

The Reserve Association planned by the Monetary Commission will, according to Mr. Lindbergh, "take away from communities funds which belong to the communities and which should be used to build up their own industries." But the "principal joker" in the plan is the provision for the election of directors, he declares:

"Of the forty-five directors proposed for the association each of the fifteen branches is to elect one. New York City, Philadelphia, and Boston would each control one, and other large centers would control others. Four would be sufficient to make Wall Street the sole arbiter. This provision for election of directors contains the principal joker in the Aldrich plan. Twelve directors are to be elected on the basis of stock representation, and of course would be elected by the Wall Street crowd, for the capital of this country is now controlled to the extent of 80 per cent. by 3,000 persons and concerns."

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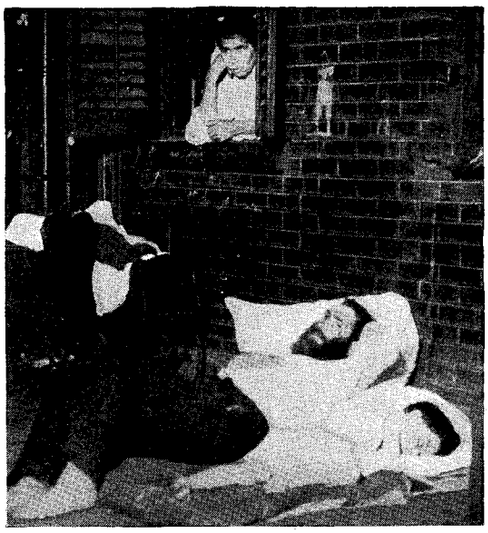
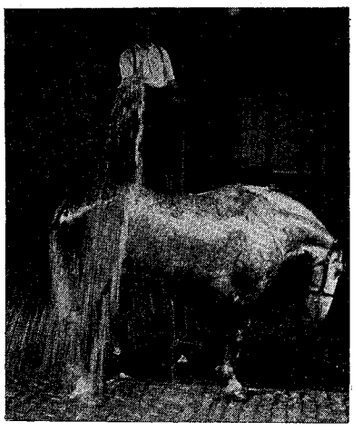


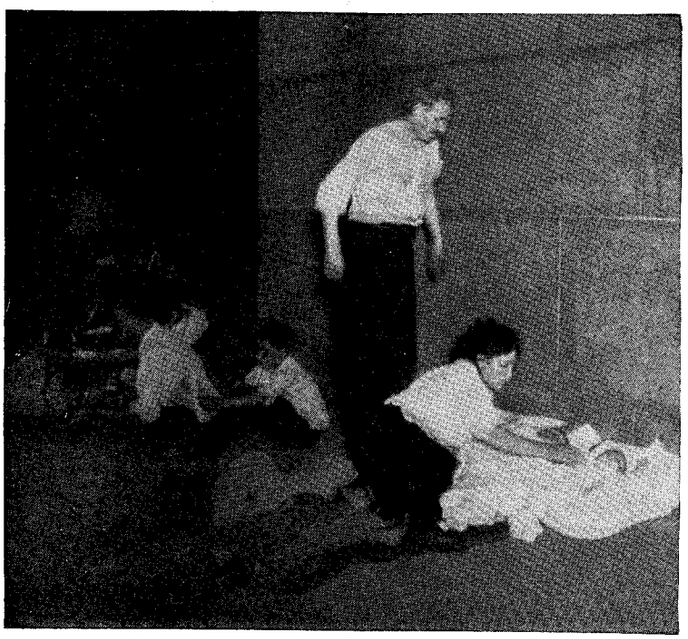
SLEEPING IN THE STREETS.
Roofs and fire-escapes were also filled with sleepers.

THE WATER-CURE.
The public bathing-places saved many lives.

ON THE SANDS AT CONEY ISLAND.
Thousands found relief by sleeping on the beaches.



SAVING A FAITHFUL FRIEND.
Over 1,400 horses were killed by heat in New York City.



UNDER MANHATTAN BRIDGE, 2 A.M.—SAVING THE TWINS.
Copyrighted by Brown Brothers.

DRIVEN TO HARD DRINK.
More trouble ahead for the Department of the Interior.

SCENES FROM THE HEAT WAVE IN NEW YORK CITY.

In New York City 268 were killed by the heat during the hot spell; in Philadelphia, 159, and in New England, 319. Many more died elsewhere.

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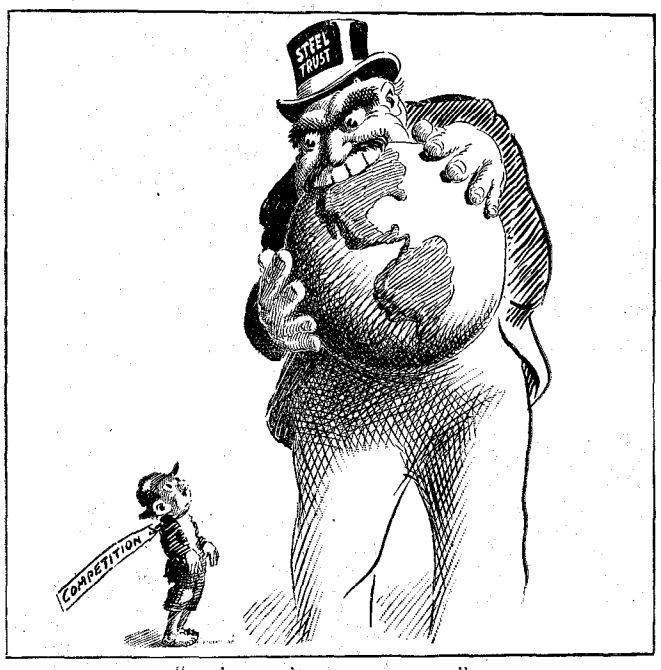
THE WORLD-WIDE STEEL AGREEMENT

IF FOR the poet's vision of a "parliament of man, the federation of the world," we substitute Judge Gary's plan of a federation of steel manufacturers, it is not hard to see why the Chicago *Tribune* wonders whether the world is now "to be united by steel, after so many ages of being divided by that puissant metal." "We are masters of the world now,"



"AIN'T GOIN' TO BE NO CORE."
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

the New York *World* quotes one exultant delegate to the Brussels Conference of Steel magnates as saying; "henceforth, governments must take back seats. They can make neither war nor peace as long as we control iron and steel; and in dealing with the association they can only buy at one price." Mr. Gary himself admits more guardedly his belief that this meeting of peaceful business men within ten miles of the battlefield of Waterloo, is "a long step toward universal peace."

But the idea that all the Powers will bow before this new aggregation seems delightfully ridiculous to the New York *World*, which remarks ironically:

"It would be disloyal to our new masters to express doubt whether the Governments will take back seats and let the world be managed by the philanthropic Steel Association. The nations will, of course, cheerfully permit the iron men to take and keep all the iron mines. They will humbly submit to their dictation. They will ask permission of the ironmasters to make guns, build ships, construct railroads, declare war, and restore peace.

"Remembering how Germany handled the private owners of railroads and is now handling the potash interests, one can imagine with what meekness she will take a back seat and accept with gratitude the quota of steel awarded her by the ironmasters at their own prices.

"Altho Great Britain is smashing the monopoly of land and demolishing the power of the Peers, the British Government will bow to the will of the Lords of Steel. It will limit its Navy to the prescribed steel output and increase tax levies to pay the price.

"The American people will reverse their antimonopoly policy and force the Supreme Court to substitute the rule of monopoly for the rule of reason. They will cease to conserve their natural resources and will let the monopolists seize and seal them for future profits."

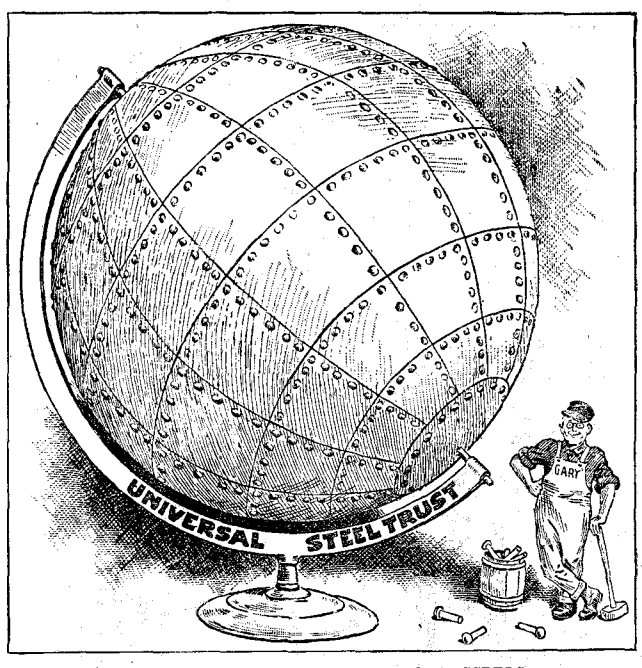
Yet from these "giddy boasts" *The World* gets an inkling of the real purpose of the Gary scheme—"world-wide control of steel production and the market." Double-leaded indignation and alarm fill an entire column of the editorial page of the New York *Press*. Such a combination, we are told, is beyond any control "save by a federation of world Powers," and its empire "makes the scepter of the latest George look as empty of authority as a child's rattle, makes comic a Kaiser's assumption of divine right, and reduces the mightiest political potentates to the rank of the player King in 'Hamlet.'"

"All of which is done while half-witted statesmanship drools of tariffs and Canadian reciprocity, while a Wall street Attorney-General insults the commonest intelligence with futile prosecutions of trusts, and while one of the clearest thinkers in the national life to-day, the President Emeritus of Harvard University, gains a respectful and attentive audience when he exhorts his fellow citizens to 'resist monopoly in every phase and form, and deal alike with all monopolies of credit, or money, or transportation, or beef, or wheat, or of some manufactured product, or of some kind of labor.' . . . The American nation asks for the suppression of trusts and the reply is the formation of the biggest trust that ever was dreamed. Our kings of money and commerce, surveying their far-flung new dominions, seem to have outdone the advice of Danton: 'To dare, again to dare, and always to dare.'"

In contrast with this alarmist note come the Chicago *Record-Herald's* suggestion that it may be better to "remain calm and see no harm and not much economic change in the proposed international steel institute" and the New York *Journal of Commerce's* reminder that "it will take more than the Golden Rule of Gary to establish an international steel trust or any other international trust that will hold together as long as it is making."

Still others see sufficient reason for a getting together of steel magnates in the prospect of coming tariff changes in this country. According to the Philadelphia *Record*, when Judge E. H. Gary "saw plainly foreshadowed the purpose of the American people to reduce the steel duties to the lowest revenue standard, he lost no time in seeking means of defense in a world-wide Steel Trust." From the ranks of Republican protectionist newspaperdom comes the New York *Tribune*, prophesying the end of protective duties on iron and steel as a result of the adoption of the new "Golden Rule" by the ironmasters:

"The primary purpose of protective duties is obviously to moderate the stress of foreign competition. They offer an



HOW IT WILL LOOK IF THE PLAN SUCCEEDS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

inducement to the home manufacturer and make that inducement sufficient to encourage competition behind the tariff barrier for the control of the home market. But if the new 'Golden Rule' is to apply at home and all domestic iron-

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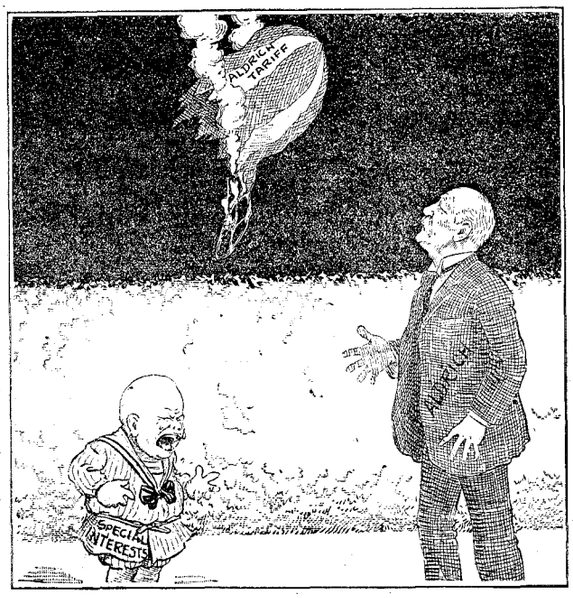
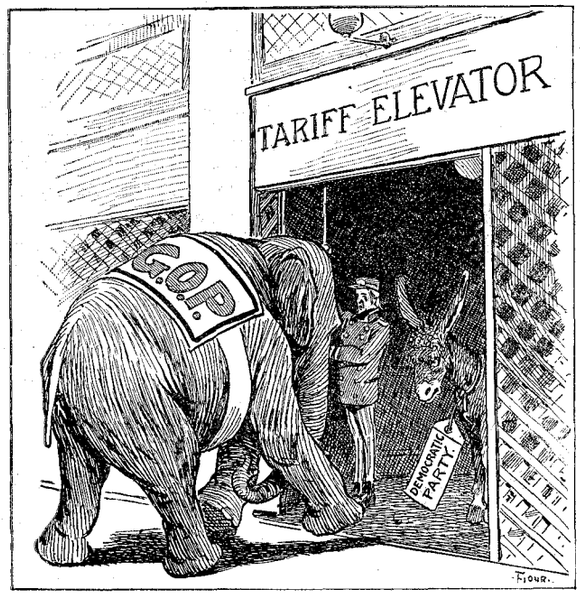


IT DIDN'T GO FAR.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.



"GOING DOWN?"
—Flohri in *Judge*.

WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN.

masters are constituted one brotherhood, this important incidental purpose of a protective tariff will be defeated through the abolition of local competition as an element in regulating prices. Moreover, if the brotherhood principle is to be carried further and applied internationally, dreams of foreign competition ceasing to trouble the home producer, what need will there be any longer for a restraining tax on iron and steel imports? If the American and foreign manufacturers begin to fraternize and hold stated harmony meetings at which prices are discust in a friendly way, what danger will remain of unbrotherly foreign underselling in our market? When the ironmasters have shown their entire ability to take care of themselves it would seem like supererogation for the nation to continue to offer them its official assistance.

"Internationalism in industry is apparently no longer a mere vision of the future."

The Department of Justice, we learn from Washington dispatches, intends to investigate the Brussels agreement, for any attempt "to control the prices of steel in foreign countries, so far as steel shipped from the United States is concerned, comes within the scope of the Sherman Antitrust Law." Meanwhile, a committee of thirty members representing the different national groups at Brussels are working out a plan for an international steel organization, and their chairman, Mr. Gary, thus outlines to a representative of the Hearst papers at Paris the purposes of the agreement:

"It has not the least semblance to what is called a trust. I should call the Brussels congress a combination of friendly associations of steel and iron manufacturers for purposes of advancement and a better mutual understanding of all questions of economical, ethical, or sociological interest pertaining to the steel industry.

"The questions of regulation of prices, the distribution of territory or attempts to circumvent tariff laws, which you suggest, have no part in the congress any more than a bar association formed by attorneys controls the individual actions of its members or regulates the fees they must charge.

"I can use no better comparison than to liken the functions of the International Association of Steel Industries to that of a bar association; its purposes are of the same order and its powers are not greater. . . . . .

"A standard will be set for dealing with workmen and determining how they shall be housed best and how to control the sanitary conditions under which they will work. . . . . .

"This steel congress, to my mind, is a long step toward universal peace. I do not want to get into too deep water, but I really think this.

"War to-day is not so much a question of honor as it is one of dollars. Commerce, if it would, has power to stay the hand of the politician who would destroy it.

"The steel industry is the most important in the world, and by this new international association will be so closely allied to the commerce of the world that it will wield a mighty hand in the politics of the world and will have influence enough to negative any proposed action apt to destroy the nation's basis of prosperity.

"This congress has accomplished a wonderful thing in effecting an arrangement to standardize the steel products of the world.

"A world-wide standard of sizes and specifications will do away with a thousand and one petty annoyances and expenses in the steel business. It means a saving in cost of production as well as in cost of machinery."

THE MUD OF CONTROLLER BAY

AN ATTEMPT to show that the President is covertly trying to present our natural resources to the malefactors of great wealth has followed close on the heels of Gifford Pinchot's recent statement that a "secret order" from President Taft last October gave Controller Bay, Alaska, to the "special interests" and might result in a "coal monopoly through the monopoly of transportation." Among the newspapers which believe with Mr. Pinchot is the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.), which asserts that "Mr. Taft has only himself to blame for the embarrassment he now suffers as a result of the charge that his brother, Charles P. Taft, is and has been an ally of the Alaskan land-grabbers and has acted, on occasion, as their agent at the White House." This paper also says that "the country sits up and takes notice, not, perhaps, because it believes the specific charge, but because it believes the general charge," and it remarks that "a reopening of the Alaskan scandal would be a very serious misfortune to Mr. Taft," because he "can not afford to play with that fire again." And along the same general line, the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) asserts that "Mr. Taft has himself alone to thank for the fact that he has been so closely identified with the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, and so blind to the consequences, that he is unable personally to escape from the scandal that it has brought upon his administration," and sums up its opinion with the sentence—"Mr. Taft is deep in the Alaska mire."

This fly in the administration ointment appeared several

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weeks ago when Miss Myrtle F. Abbott, a newspaper and magazine investigator, and formerly of the National Conservation Association, went through the files of the Department of the Interior. Miss Abbott claimed to have found a letter from Richard S. Ryan, of New York, represented in some quarters as having acted as "secret agent" of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, to Richard A. Ballinger, former Secretary of the Interior, containing information that Charles P. Taft had used his influence on the President to secure for Ryan a strip of land fronting on Controller Bay. The control of this bay would give control of all the territory inland by giving monopoly of terminal facilities. President Taft was cruising at sea with a party of Senators when he learned of the imputation, and hastened home to place before the investigating committee all the evidence in the case; and Miss Abbott and others were summoned as witnesses. Friends of the President now declare in no uncertain terms that Senator La Follette and other insurgents are behind the charges in an effort to hurt Mr. Taft's political chances; and many newspaper editors foresee that the result is apt to have a considerable effect in 1912, one way or the other. Representative Graham, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, is chairman of the investigating committee, and he says that the letter inquiry is only incidental to a more sweeping investigation that he expects will follow.

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

MISS MYRTLE F. ABBOTT,

Who insists she discovered a letter which the President's friends say never existed.

Following is the note which Miss Abbott claims she copied from the Interior Department files:

"DEAR DICK: I went to see the President the other day. He asked me whom I represented. I told him, according to our agreement, that I represented myself. But that didn't seem to satisfy him. So I sent for Charlie Taft and asked him to tell his brother, the President, who it was I really represented. The President made no further objection to my claim. Yours, Dick."

Miss Abbott explained the affair as follows, according to press reports:

"I have in my possession the paper on which I copied the postscript. As I stated in my interview on Friday, Secretary Fisher had instructed Mr. Brown, his secretary, to show me the whole record in the Controller Bay matter. Mr. Fisher was leaving for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock, and I spent from that time to quarter to four in the afternoon going through the records with Mr. Brown. . . . . .

"The postscript was written with a pen and was illegible as to one word. I showed it to Mr. Brown and asked him what word it was. He said it was 'agreement,' so I completed my copy of it and have it now in my possession.

"When Mr. Brown and I were going through the record, he was turning the pages at first and I noticed he several times turned two pages at a time. I made mental note of that, and when he had gone through the pile of papers, I held out my hand for the bundle. It was apparent he gave it to me with reluctance.

"I took the papers and turned through to where Mr. Brown had turned two pages at a time, and found this letter with the postscript. It was so vital that I copied it verbatim.

"I am ready to go under oath and reiterate these statements, and to produce anywhere, before an authorized tribunal, my paper containing my copy of that postscript."

After quoting the statement of Miss Abbott, the Washington correspondent of the New York *American* (Ind.) asserts that Ryan formerly represented the Guggenheims, but says that "the point to be decided is whether he was acting for them when he filed on the reopened lands fronting Controller Bay." Other papers refer to Ryan as the agent of the Controller Bay Navigation Company, a separate concern, and the Guggenheims themselves are reported to have said that he was not in their employ at the time. The Pittsburg *Sun* (Ind.) accepts the "Dick-to-Dick" letter as a fact, and exclaims, "Now, Mr. President!" Scores of papers, however, have taken sides with President Taft. The New York *Tribune's* (Rep.) Washington correspondent has led the fight, and has not hesitated to declare that "there is a growing impression that the story . . . is a fake pure and simple." The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) shares this opinion largely when he says, "The Controller Bay incident promises, after the dust has cleared away, to go down in history as an attempt to make a mountain out of a mole-hill." Emphatic denials have likewise come from every principal in the affair, and the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) is sure that it is safe to wait for further developments "before assuming that there is any scandal." As to the contention that Ryan filed his claim the day after the land was withdrawn from reservation and that the customary 60 days' notice was not given to the public, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) has the following to say:

"Now, there may be something wrong about this Controller Bay matter. It may be that the order of withdrawal of that land from reservation was issued hastily, and without due regard for the public interest. But the accusation that the President opened this land to private acquisition by a 'secret order' is something extremely serious, and Mr. Pinchot did not seem to realize the responsibility he assumed in making such a charge. According to Commissioner Dennett's testimony before the investigating committee yesterday, copies of the order were immediately furnished to the press. Mr. Pinchot should explain just what he means by the order having been 'secret.' How easy it is to circulate sinister charges, he has just been experiencing in his own person."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) goes so far as to describe the situation as a "dastardly assault" upon President Taft, and asserts that it "will inspire all decent citizens with a feeling of resentful indignation." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) calls it an "artificial scandal," and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) dubs the investigators "scandal-mongers." *The Herald* pictures President Taft's predicament by saying that "all that the President can do is to refuse to open lands or else to render them available for the filing of claims," and that "in one case he is accused of 'tying up' the resources of the country, and in the other he is open to the charge of having sought to please some favored interest."

That no interest can be favored to the extent of a monopoly, however, is evident from testimony given on July 12 by Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher, who, according to the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, "completely took the wind out of the investigation committee." Says this correspondent:

"Not only did he tell the committee that he was convinced that the public interests had not been jeopardized in the Controller Bay matter, but he pointed out that he retained, under the law, the right to pass finally on the claims filed there; that the law required the Government to retain every alternate eighty rods along the shore; that the law invested him with authority to control the rates charged by Alaskan railroads, and that the law further made a monopoly impossible by refusing to grant an exclusive right of way through any passes or defiles. Unfortunately, however, the full text of Secretary Fisher's testimony is not likely to be printed except in the

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committee 'hearings,' and those who would use the sensation to injure the Administration will print only partial, and even garbled, reports to serve their end. Meanwhile, the committee, determined to make the most of the fake, will string out the hearings as long as possible, with the hope that the public will grow weary, form an opinion that there is something malodorous about the whole affair, and then will refuse to read anything more about it."

THE ATTACK ON DR. WILEY

IF AT ANY TIME within the last twelve years "the sellers of rotten meats, of cold-storage eggs, of poisonous candies, of doped soothing-sirups, of fraudulent cancer cures," could have procured the dismissal of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley from the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington "by putting down $1,000,000 in cash, the money would have been raised in twenty-four hours," declares the Baltimore *Evening Sun*. Now, with the doctor's dismissal recommended by Attorney-General Wickersham in consequence of the discovery of technical irregularities in the payment of a noted expert on drugs, many newspapers are wondering if these same interested parties are not back of it all. Some such suspicion is evidently in the thoughts of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, which will investigate the move to oust Wiley, Chairman Moss remarking: "We are going to the bottom of it; we want to see who is behind it." And the New York *World* hears from supporters of Dr. Wiley that "they have evidence to show that the prime mover is the Whisky Trust, aided by manufacturers who have been fined for violation of the Pure Food and Drugs Act." Other papers in their Washington correspondence refer to this as simply a culminating attack in the decade of anti-Wiley campaigning, of which the "battle of benzoate," the saccharin controversy, and the "what is whisky?" discussion were such prominent incidents.

Because he thought the Government should not lose the services of Dr. H. H. Rusby, who is considered the country's foremost pharmacognocist, Dr. Wiley entered into a salary arrangement violating the letter of the law, but, it is argued, without loss to the Treasury or injury to the service. Dr. Rusby, we gather from the dispatches, was originally paid $20 a day for laboratory work and $50 for attendance in court as an expert. But a law was passed providing that the compensation paid to experts should not exceed $3,500 a year, or later, $4,000 a year. To quote from the news columns of the New York *Times:*

"This law was construed by the law officers of the Department as meaning that the compensation of any such person employed should not exceed $9 a day or later $11 a day. Dr. Rusby said he could not continue his connection with the Bureau at such compensation, and after much negotiation, the evidence showed, an arrangement was made whereby he was put on a basis of $1,600 a year salary, and it was left to him to do such an amount of work for the bureau as would make his salary cover an allowance of $20 a day for his expert work and $50 a day for his court work."

For making this arrangement the Committee on Personnel of the Department of Agriculture recommend to the President that Dr. Wiley and his associate, Dr. W. D. Bigelow, be "given an opportunity to resign," that Dr. L. F. Kebler, Chief of the Drug Laboratory, be "reduced from his present position," and that Dr. Rusby be dismissed "on account of irregularities in connection with his appointment and his recommendation for appointment of Dr. William Mansfield as unskilled laborer."

With all this the Attorney-General concurs, and the President, notes *The Times*, faces two unpleasant alternatives. "One is that of disciplining the man who has about the strongest hold on the American people to-day and the other is that of turning down the strong recommendation of his Attorney-General, the member of his Cabinet on whom he chiefly relies for advice."

There seems to be some confidence on the part of the press that the President will see some way out of the difficulty without getting rid of the popular and energetic head of the Bureau of Chemistry. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"We much mistake President Taft's judicial temperament or his sense of justice if he shall permit a dereliction of the sort thus laid at Doctor Wiley's door to weigh against his great services to the Government and the public. His dismissal, under the present circumstances, will be hailed as a direct triumph of the adulterators and the food fakers, who have been making every effort to bring about his downfall; and the Federal Government can not afford to allow itself even to seem to be used in the interest of those against whom Doctor Wiley's official activities have been directed.

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DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

"I wouldn't advise any one to wait around my office to see me put out. There's no telling how long that will be."

"The Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry has displayed many of the faults of excessive zeal; if he has done worse, as his enemies declare, let the truth be known. But his removal on such a slender pretext as that shown in the present indictment would make a martyr of him and prove an embarrassment to the Administration."

Tributes to the services of Dr. Wiley and arguments that such a technical error, due probably to zeal for the public service, should not cause his enforced resignation appear in the columns of the New York *World*, *Evening Sun*, and *Times*, and the Boston *Transcript*, tho the New York *Evening Post* admits that if he plainly violated a statute, the good of the service may "require that he be disciplined." If he is dropt from office, declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "all of the adulterating firms in the country will rejoice, the people will suffer and no one will be to blame except Congress." For Congress "permits the Attorney-General to hire lawyers at enormous sums to assist him in his actions against lawbreakers and yet cuts off the chief conservators of public health with mere pittances."

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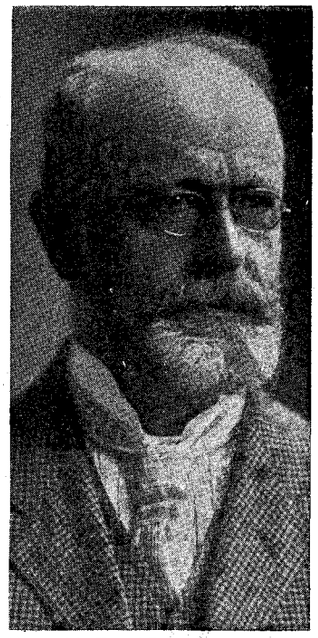
THE "MAINE'S" WELL-KEPT SECRET

IT MAY BE some consolation to Spain to learn that many editors in this country are calling the Spanish-American War a "great mistake," as far as it was a war of revenge, and are freeing the Spanish Government of all blame in the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898. But at the same time many other editors think Spanish innocence is not yet clear. They gather from an unofficial report of Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, who was delegated to raise the *Maine*, that the mystery is just as much a mystery as ever, and will never be solved. Scores of writers, expressing opinions directly after the first interview with General Bixby, understood him to mean that the *Maine's* three magazine explosions were the primary cause of the disaster. It now appears that General Bixby was misunderstood, if not misquoted, for he has hastened to correct the first general impression, and other writers have taken the position that when the magazines blew up, evidence of a torpedo or mine explosion was destroyed. The heroes of the *Maine* will never tell, surely; but if a Spaniard lives who is guilty of the mischief, he can win a sort of immortality by coming forward with the story, late as it is.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY.

Who believes that the primary cause of the destruction of the *Maine* will never be known.

Cofferdam work about the *Maine* has enabled the Government engineers to pump out enough water to show the awful results of the explosion, and General Bixby has found time to slip away to Washington and tell of the revelation, as follows:

"The destruction of the *Maine* was caused by the explosion of her three magazines. There are many conditions to prove this. A portion of the deck over the magazines was blown upward and laid backward. No explosion from the outside could have caused this result. What the primary cause of the explosion was will never be learned. If it was caused by a torpedo or mine from without, the fact will never be established. The hulk is so badly damaged that the army engineers will be able to float only the after section. The rest will probably have to be taken apart to be raised."

The meaning of this report, concludes the New York *Commercial*, is that the ship could not have been blown to pieces by outside explosives in the way disclosed by the condition of the hull; that the magazines might have been set off by the explosion of a torpedo or mine; and that "exactly how that explosion was caused can never be discovered on account of the present condition of the wreck." And the *Commercial* decides that the question of "*who* or *what* destroyed the battleship *Maine* is still an open one and likely to remain one for all time."

Out of the mass of comment on General Bixby's statement come at once virtual apologies to Spain, persistent contentions (as exprest by *The Commercial*) that the secret is still intact, and consoling assertions that the trouble was not over the *Maine*, and would have happened anyway. Among the papers inclined to make amends to Spain is the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, which refers to "the tendency of Americans to generously acknowledge proven errors," and the Scranton *Tribune*, which couples its regrets with the remark that but for the war, "there would have been no hero of San Juan Hill." The Cleveland *Leader* admits that "the protests from Madrid and Havana against the hasty assumption that the warship had been torpedoed were well-grounded," and that the slogan "Remember the *Maine*" was "a mistaken one." Following this idea, *The Leader* says:

" 'Remember the *Maine*' will hereafter have a new significance. It will serve to make the American people more cautious. It will long be a reminder that hasty popular judgment is sometimes wrong. It will aid in keeping alive the memory of a lesson in humility which this nation perhaps needed."

Referring to the findings of the Sampson Board of Inquiry, "which decided that the explosion which sunk the *Maine* was caused by a torpedo or mine, and that the explosion of the ship's magazines followed," the Paterson *Call* avers that "this is probably the truth of the matter." Preferring to leave the *Maine* and its explosions out of the consideration, however, the Washington *Post* rises to remark that "the people of the United States may reflect with a clean conscience that this was but one of the many causes of the Spanish-American War." These causes are set forth in the Salt Lake *Tribune* as follows:

"It is undoubtedly true that the wreck of the *Maine*, and the idea that the Spaniards had blown her up, inflamed the public mind of this country to the point of a feverish desire for revenge. But it is noteworthy that the destruction of the *Maine* formed no part of the causes alleged by the President for the war. The causes named were four: Our intervention in Cuba was in the cause of humanity, to put an end to barbarities, starvation, and the horrible miseries inflicted upon the helpless people; our duty to the citizens of Cuba to afford them protection; the right to intervene through the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and various interests of our people; and 'the present condition of affairs at Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government enormous expenditures.'

"These, briefly stated, were the official reasons given for a declaration of war against Spain, and they were sufficient without any incitement through the blowing up of the *Maine*."

To learn the truth and do justice to all is the desire of the Philadelphia *Record*, which says:

"The incident is not creditable to the nation, and one would like to forget it. But it would not be fair to others concerned to forget it until the whole truth has been told."

It is to be noted that Spanish papers have given space to the report of General Bixby in their news columns, but in most cases have refrained from editorial comment, and that the Spanish Government refused to send a representative to view the wreck. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* suggests a remedy for the present uncertainty when it declares that "the only thing to do with the wreck of the battleship is to tow it out into the ocean, where it will no longer menace navigation, sink it, and forget the *Maine*."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MOST people think the maximum is the mean temperature.—*Boston Transcript.*

JUDGE GARY wants the trusts to adopt the Golden Rule. Anything golden looks good to the trusts.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

THERE will be no permanent peace in Mexico until the Government creates enough offices to go around.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE ability of the *Maine* to keep a secret may explain why, among all craft, a battleship is not termed feminine.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

IT is getting so now that an honest trust is afraid to go home in the dark.—*Washington Post.* Let them quit traveling in the dark, then.—*Omaha Bee.*

THE Treasury Department has installed a huge machine for cleaning paper money. Must think John D. really intends to pay that fine.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

WHAT GERMANY WANTS IN MOROCCO

SOMETHING LIKE consternation has struck European political circles at Germany's sudden swoop down upon the most important port in Southern Morocco. Agadir is now occupied by German forces and guarded by a German war-vessel. The German Chancellor had been looking on in silence while France fought its way to Fez and Spain landed troops at Larache, on the northwest coast of the African Empire. The Berlin papers, however, kept complaining that these French and Spanish operations violated the Algeciras Treaty, which confined the operations of France to the eastern frontier of Morocco, and guaranteed that Empire's integrity. Germany, say the European press, had long been waiting for an opportunity to step in, and when the Algeciras agreement was thus treated as so much waste paper, it saw no reason why it should not share in the rich spoils of Morocco. The German press frankly admit that Agadir furnishes a fine naval depot and coaling-station on the highway to South America, where German interests are steadily growing year by year. The

FRANCE AND SPAIN SEE A TERRIBLE SHADOW ON THE SANDS OF MOROCCO.

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

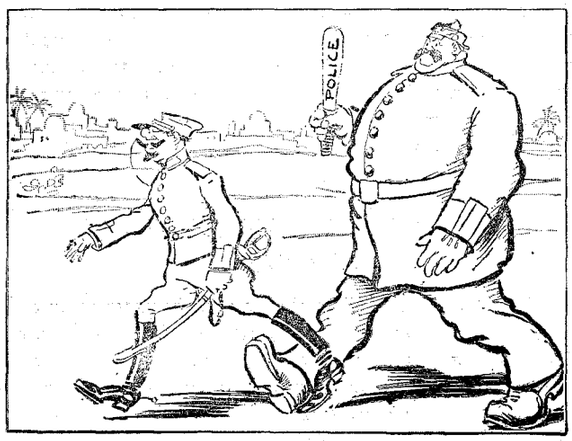
conduct of France and Spain has given Germany just the chance she was waiting for, declares the *Deutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), in which we read:

"It is the duty of a true statesman not to let propitious occasions slip through his fingers, tho he must wait till the moment for action has ripened. The gradual development of affairs in Morocco has therefore justified the attitude of patient waiting taken by our Foreign Minister, Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter."

This writer goes on to say that "the Algeciras Treaty has long since been a broken treaty"; that "Spain has declared through the mouth of Mr. Canalejas that this treaty has been violated by France." "Germany has nobody to answer to except France and Spain, and she claims the same liberty of action which they have asserted." France, observes the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), may have the support of European chancelleries, especially that of England, in her views of international treaties, but her "interpretation of such treaties is not that of the narrow but unerring minds of Europeans who are not Frenchified." "We have been waiting for the Government to show that we Germans will be trifled with no longer," remarks the Berlin *Post*.

Much more extreme is the action advocated by the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin), which proposes the partition of Morocco between Spain and Germany. This is to be accomplished by an attack upon France. We read:

"One fact is certain—the very basis of the Algeciras Treaty has crumbled away, and the whole compact, therefore, becomes null and void. The signatory Powers have taken back their liberty of action—among them Germany, whose strength and importance give her the preponderating influence. Two courses

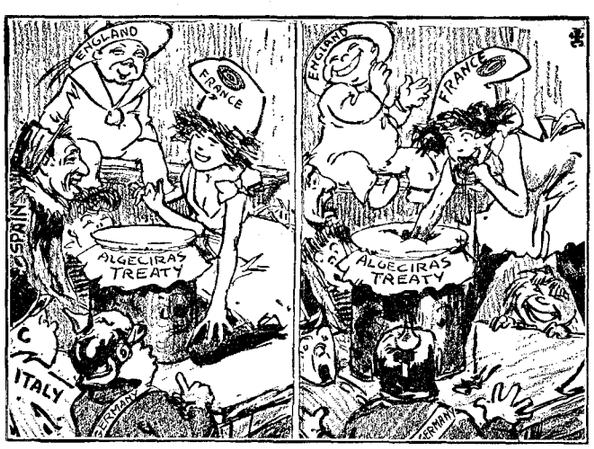


GERMANY—"Move on, Frenchy!"

—*Heraldo* (Madrid).

are open to us. Germany must forever bury her hopes in Morocco, or feel herself compelled to make war. . . . Since the partition of Morocco has begun, we are not content quietly to look on like good little boys at the cutting up of a cake; we will not be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the table of France. What we ask is a share in the spoil commensurate with the strength of Germany."

The French papers view Germany's action at Agadir with an airy unconcern which is possibly based on their reliance on England. The *Humanité* (Paris), the principal Socialist organ of the country, simply remarks that "trouble is impending in Morocco." "We must calmly await developments," advises the *République Française* (Paris). "The interests which England has on the Mediterranean and African shores," says the *Petite République* (Paris), "naturally call for her opinion on this subject." Germany's action, tho by no means "graceful," charitably remarks the *Matin* (Paris), is merely intended as a hint to France that the Kaiser demands compensation for the march upon Fez. Other Paris papers accuse Germany of



THE EUROPEAN JAM CUPBOARD.

ALL THE POWERS (with solemnity)—"Let no one henceforth touch this sweet Morocco marmalade. We have now covered it with paper and sealed it."

LITTLE MARIANNE—"My eye! I must have just a wee taste."

—*Jugend* (Munich).

egging on Spain against France in Africa, and the *Temps*, the *Liberté*, and the *Figaro* demand that a French ship of war be immediately dispatched to Agadir. The opinion that Germany

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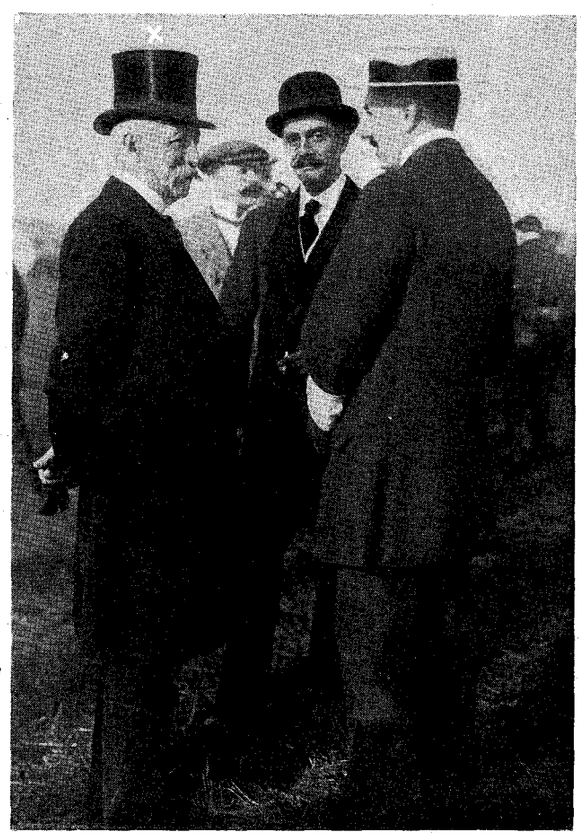
and Spain are cooperating is somewhat borne out by the fact that Madrid editors and cartoonists as a rule approve of Germany's action as perfectly reasonable, and the editor of the semi-official *Diario* seems to shrug his shoulders as he reflects that "the *coup* of Germany is more to the prejudice of England than of any other Power."

The English press all view the situation as "dramatic," "startling," "serious," "grave," "critical," with the exception of the London *Times*, which refuses to regard the situation overseriously, and relies upon the completeness and correctness of official reassurances from Berlin.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FICKLENESS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

THE INSTABILITY of the French character in ancient days was noted by two very different authorities, Julius Cæsar and Paul the Apostle. Cæsar styled the ancient Gauls of Europe above all things "changeable and mobile," and to Paul the Gauls of Asia appeared to be equally fickle. Present-day writers seem to detect the same quality in the rapid transitions and transformations that distinguish the Protean mutability of Government life at Paris. This is all the more serious, declares *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), because France is at present supposed to be engaged in the solution of serious domestic and foreign problems, yet never hesitates to change horses in midstream. These problems it enumerates as follows:

"The new Cabinet will have to deal with the following domestic problems: The passage of the Budget, Workmen's Pension Bill, Electoral Reform, of which it is necessary to satisfy the majority of the Republican Party, a solution to the delimitations trouble, and the working of railways and the reengaging of dismissed employees, together with the prevention of the damage to the lines and rolling stock, known as sabotage. Serious difficulties are ahead in the shaping of the external policy, involving a solution of the situation in Morocco."



GENERAL GOVRAIN (×), WAR MINISTER IN BERTEAUX'S PLACE.
His speech on the French Army caused the fall of the Monis Ministry.

The London *Times* hopes, but with a foreboding spirit, that a stable Government may be established if only for the sake of the Morocco question, in which England is concerned. It censures the Monis administration for setting a bad example of vacillating mismanagement. "The state of parties is not such as to promise a long life to any Ministry, and it is possible that some time must lapse before we can hope to see a strong Government supported by a compact majority in Parliament and in the country." To quote further:

"It is certainly to be hoped that some way will be found of escaping, or at any rate of abbreviating, the period of short-lived Ministries which seems to have set in again in France. The task to which France is committed in Morocco needs steady leadership, which can scarcely be provided if Ministers succeed one another too frequently at the Quai d'Orsay. Apart from that special preoccupation of France, the general situation in Europe is not reassuring. After a moment in which it seemed that a settlement was at hand, the Albanian question has become even more menacing than before. At such a time Europe can ill afford to be without the cooperation of a Government in France sufficiently certain of its own position to give the attention they demand to European questions and to act, if need be, with the confidence necessary to make its action effective."

"The only durable Governments are those that govern," epigrammatically exclaims the London *Standard*, and the sick-abed cabinet of Monis could not possibly survive. "The Ministry has fallen," it adds, "without accomplishing anything; dying, as one of its critics says, for lack of the possibility of living." Instability, however, did not end with Monis, and is still likely to mark the career of French statesmanship, observes the Manchester *Guardian*, and "the position of the Ministry is not likely to be very secure." The great crux is electoral reform, which the Leftists oppose, and we read:

"On the important question of electoral reform the Ministry will indeed have a majority in the Chamber in favor of proportional representation, but at the same time the Radicals and Radical Socialists, on whose support they ought to be able to rely, are definitely opposed to them on that point, and, if they persist in their opposition, may soon make the position of the Government untenable. But it is not certain that they will persist."

The German papers go a step farther and the powerful and influential *Hamburger Nachrichten* discusses the question whether France is not growing ripe for a restoration of the Monarchy and "is awaiting the advent of some military or political Messiah, whose mission shall be to restore his country to the position she held in Europe up to the year 1870." "The monarchist sentiment is growing stronger and stronger among the middle classes and the peasantry," we are told, "as a natural consequence of the fact that the Republic is growing more and more radical and socialistic." The officers of the Army are largely monarchist, and "he who has the Army on his side has the State." The clergy are mostly of the same opinion, and "Bismarck quite calculated upon the success of a monarchical restoration in France, with clerical support." For naturally in that country "any Army or officer corps would prefer to see at their head the brilliant and commanding figure of a King or Kaiser rather than that of a Mr. So-and-so, a President, here to-day and gone to-morrow, whom they are forced to recognize and do homage to."

The instability and unrest which prevail in France, the quick changes in policy and administrative personnel, as implied by this writer, can only end in a monarchic restoration, we are assured, of which "the French Republic naturally nas a loudly exprest foreboding, but which it has no means of averting."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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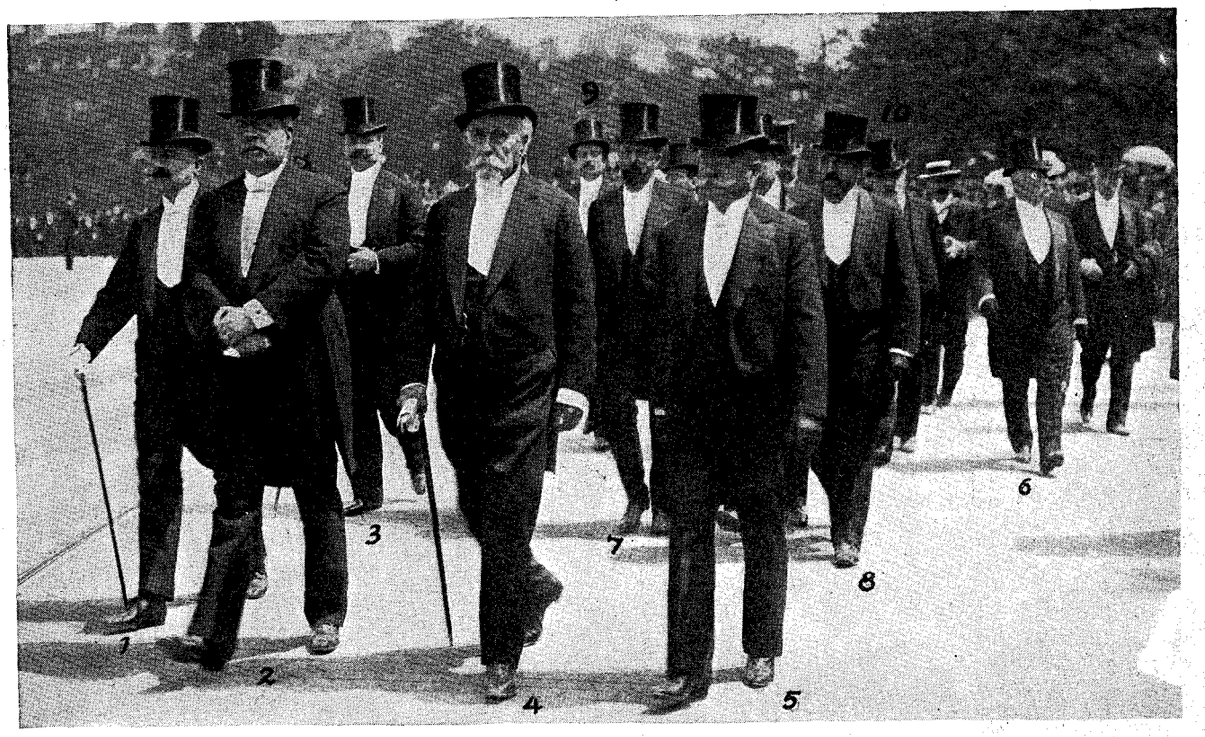

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET,

Who have serious tasks to face, with an unstable and vacillating support in Parliament. In this picture are seen: (1) Joseph Caillaux, who is Premier and Minister of the Interior; (2) Jean Cruppi, Minister of Justice; (3) Adolphe Messimy, Minister of War; (4) Perrier, in the Department of Justice; (5) Théophile Delcassé, Minister of Marine; (6) Jules Pams, Minister of Agriculture; (7) Chaumet, Undersecretary of Posts and Telegraphs; (8) Augagneur, Minister of Public Works; (9 and 10) Undersecretaries.

JAPAN TO BUILD DREADNOUGHTS

IT IS in skill, rather than tonnage, that Japan hopes to prove her superiority over other naval Powers. "Japan can not, and does not care to, compete with other Powers in the augmentation of the mere tonnage of her fleet," declares the Tokyo *Asahi*. With the limited resources at her disposal, it would, this journal believes, be mere folly for her to try to keep up with the opulent nations of the West which are pouring their riches into the enlargement of their Navies. It is in technical skill and the efficiency of the officers and men that the Mikado's Navy should strive to be first. This skill would naturally show itself in naval construction and in designing dreadnoughts that will outclass those of England, Germany, and America. Yet in this very respect Japanese ship-yards have been lagging far behind those of Europe and America, upon which the Japanese Navy has been mostly dependent for the supply of warships. This has been the source of constant lament on the part of the Japanese press, and it is natural that they should be jubilant over the news that two Japanese ship-yards, both private concerns, are to build a dreadnought each for the Mikado's Navy. The *Asahi* regards this departure as an epoch-making event in the history of the Japanese Navy, and says:

"It is true that our experiences in the late war benefited us greatly in our efforts to improve our battleships. Thus the *Satsuma* and the *Aki*, built after the war, were, at the time, of the most advanced type of battleship. Since then, however, England has launched battleships superior to ours in point of efficiency. Not only this, but we have also been left behind in the building of armored cruisers. In view of this fact it is with unbounded satisfaction that we receive the news that the Government has entrusted to two of our private ship-yards the construction of two dreadnoughts of 27,000 tons each."

The *Jiji*, one of the most influential dailies in Tokyo, joins the jubilation of the *Asahi*, and is quite sanguine of the ability of the two yards to execute the task. The *Jiji* adds:

"The two vessels to be constructed will in efficiency and strength even surpass the *Lion* of the British fleet, and will be of the most advanced type of the so-called battleship-cruiser. The construction of such powerful warships at our own ship-yards will have the effect of encouraging our ship-building industry, ultimately securing for our Navy an independence from European ship-builders, for which we have been aspiring these many years."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PESSIMISTIC ENGLAND

WE HAVE QUOTED British writers from time to time who have pictured the awful conditions in the United States, and only a few weeks ago reported the remarks of one who reflected on the sky-blue tint of pessimism in America. But we do not have to quote any outsiders on the gloomy state of things in England, for the British themselves paint the picture. Their newspapers and magazines are continually giving us articles declaring that this or that is hopelessly wrong, and the Empire is on the road to ruin. Such an impression, for example, is left after reading "a discourse on the burden of economical living" which sets out to show that life among the British middle classes "grows more uncomfortable every day." The people are crusht by taxation, by the high prices of rent and food, and the low rate of salaries and wages. The United States is held up as an example of the happiness and prosperity which are enjoyed by a people who restrict immigration, protect domestic industries, and pay living wages to their employees. "Women dread marriage" in England, we are told, because it brings want, and we read in *Tit-Bits* (London), a journal which professes to furnish extracts "from all the most interesting books, periodicals, and contributors in the world," the following pessimistic lament:

"In one breath we learn that the marriage-rate has lamentably decreased, and in the next we have a very good reason for its having done so. In the present day the Government have taxed the middle-class householder beyond all excuse. He makes a

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small income by hard and bitter toil; he is taxed for making it. He buys a house, as a method of becoming his own landlord, and is taxed for owning it. He plants a garden and is taxed for its 'food-produce.' He is, perhaps, left a small legacy, and is taxed for getting it. He invests a small portion of the inherited money and is taxed for investing it. Do what he may he can not escape the octopus of State control, and if in disgust he becomes a Socialist or an Anarchist he is still further persecuted or prosecuted by the law he opposes for its injustice and its tyranny."

Photograph by W. and D. Downey.

THE KING AND QUEEN WEARING THEIR CROWNS AND CORONATION ROBES.

The cost of living, of rent, of clothes, coals and lights has increased so enormously during the past thirty or forty years that a cloud of unhappiness rests upon the home which enjoys an income of $2,000 a year. This writer says:

"Forty years ago an income of £400 a year meant comfort and even a few luxuries. Now it means no luxuries and less comfort.

"The middle-class home is a troubled home, a home of perpetual effort to make expenditure and income dovetail; a place that taxes every resource, that turns love to weariness, and makes self-denial an obligation instead of a virtue. In fact, it is a home hardly worth having; more especially when it entails a young family who take the place of another 'tax.'"

"It is no wonder that men don't marry and women fear to." "Therefore the marriage-rate and birth-rate have gone steadily down, except in the class that have no social responsibility." This accounts doubtless for "the smileless gloom of the faces one sees in London streets, faces of all sorts and conditions—the wealthy and well-drest, the middle-class copyist of fashion, the lower class representing toil and pardonable discontent." Moreover:

"A happy face, even a young happy face, is one of the rarest sights. I have walked mile after mile of fashionable and unfashionable thoroughfares, and have counted up the alarming aggregate of heavy, bored, anxious faces, of tired, troubled eyes that pass one in a London crowd. Man or woman, girl or youth, child or babe, nearly all look unhappy—few wear a smile. Is it the depressing climate or their depressing lives? Is it the strain of existence or its bitterness? If one only knew!"

The writer proceeds to consider what is the remedy for all this and points to the United States as the fortunate land that has solved the problem. On this point we read as follows of England's duty to copy "American methods":

"In the first place she should weed out the undesirable aliens who clamor for the same support as do her natural offspring. She should follow the example of America. Comparisons are instructive—sometimes. The United States have rigorous methods of ejecting the undesirable immigrator. Why have not we? Sin and crime, vice and anarchy, are rampant in certain districts of London and our larger cities, and yet we keep on adding to the sewerage instead of filtering it.

"We voluntarily impoverish trade, and thus create houseless and homeless workers. We take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs of anarchy and avarice. We welcome, instead of banish, the 'sweating,' grasping Jew and the half-crazy, half-civilized Russian. In the great centers of the United States labor is highly paid and eagerly sought. In England the general idea seems to be to crush out, tread down, and half starve the worker or the inventor."

She should also copy American methods in liberality toward employees:

"In America the builder, the engineer, the house-painter, the printer and compositor earn double the wages paid to such trades in this country. Also they work shorter hours and have better homes. No artizan walks the streets of an American city in his workman's clothes. He changes them for decent attire as soon as his job is finished. The American workman is both self-respecting and independent. His British brother is given to 'shirking' and beer-drinking."

Many English workmen, but by no means all, are moreover inefficient, confesses this writer:

"It is a curious fact that the average British workman rarely learns his trade properly and efficiently. This is the perpetual complaint of householders and business firms. The British workman has, indeed, become a standing joke for inefficiency. The attitude of this class of workman is the public-house attitude. Possibly he has only himself to blame for an uncomfortable home and poor wages.

"But one must not take the unfit sample as the staple article. There are plenty of steady, hard-working Englishmen who earn only a bare living wage; who never get a real country holiday; to whom illness, or accident, or a family mean the work-house. The loafer and the drunkard fare better than they do, for the rates support them in some shape or form, even if their choice means occasional prison fare."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HIS CORONATION ROBES, WITH HIS SISTER, PRINCESS MARY.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ELECTRICITY ON STEAM ROADS

WHEN ELECTRIC TRACTION was first introduced, many people had an idea that it would supplant steam at once. It soon appeared, however, that for some kinds of traction steam was still superior, and it seemed that the two might divide the field. But the trend toward the adoption of electricity instead of steam on trunk roads, under favorable conditions, is unmistakable. It is slow but steady, and each year finds additional mileage added to its credit. The New York terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad is now in operation with electric power and prospects are good for trunk-line electrification on this road in the near future. The suburban branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad terminating in Oakland, Cal., are undergoing electrification. The electric zones are to be extended on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Electrification of terminals in Boston and Chicago is slow, but sure to come. These data are from an editorial in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, June 24). The writer goes on to say:

"An innovation is about to be made in the Carolinas by the Piedmont Traction Company, which has decided to electrify with apparatus operating on continuous current at 1,500 volts. The length of line involved is 140 miles, in two sections, one in North Carolina and one in South Carolina. Another distinctive feature of this project is the purchase of power from a hydroelectric company. . . . By supplying the power necessary for electrical operation at the point of consumption, central stations can relieve the railroads of this new element entering into electrification in those cases where individual power supply must be arranged for, and where large power systems exist more dependable and continuous service can be supplied.

"In Continental Europe progress is much more rapid. The feasibility and advantages of electrification having once been demonstrated, managements there, whether private or Governmental, are much more keen on making the change than they are in this country. The dense population of Western Europe makes the conditions better for electrical operation, and besides, railroad management is probably not so intimately connected with the supply of material and repair of equipment for steam operation, as in this country. In Switzerland, Italy, Finland, Norway and Sweden, an abundance of available water-power makes electrical operation cheaper and more attractive, and this feature makes up for the less dense population of the northern countries.

"Rapid progress is being made in Switzerland, where the work is under way, with the ultimate aim of complete electrification. Southern Germany also has work under way, and one generating station now being erected in Bavaria will have a capacity of 24,000 horse-power.

"In Prussia the entire system of state railways is to be electrified and an appropriation of $12,500,000 has been made to begin the work. One line has been equipped for some time for experimental purposes, and the eighty-mile stretch between Magdeburg and Leipsic will be the next to receive attention. By 1913 it is expected to have 960 miles of line under electric operation.

"In Southern France a number of short lines are to be electrified, the water-power of the Pyrenees furnishing the necessary current. Four stations, aggregating 50,000 horse-power, have already been planned. In Sweden, complete electrical operation is the ultimate purpose, and a start has been made in the work.

"In England, electrification has met with sufficient success, in spite of lack of hydroelectric power, to warrant its extension, and the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway has undertaken to electrify its entire system. It is expected to complete this work, covering 479 miles, by 1916. The portion of the line between London and Victoria has been in operation for over a year."

All things considered, it looks as if King Steam might have to abdicate before long, so far as his control of locomotive traction is concerned, except on lines through sparsely settled districts where trains are few and electrification would not pay.

THE BEST KIND OF BREAD

AN INSTRUCTIVE controversy over "standard" bread, or the kind of bread having the highest food value, has been agitating the British press for several months, but has not crossed the Atlantic to any noticeable degree. America should, however, have the benefit of the results of the discussion. We have quoted one article about it, and now give a summary of the points at issue, together with the positions of the several contestants, compiled for *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, July). The discussion, which was at the outset merely one about the wholesomeness or otherwise of the different kinds of bread, was begun by the London *Daily Mail*, the most progressive, not to say the most sensational, newspaper of Great Britain, and the medical journals then took the matter up. We read:

"In *The Daily Mail* was published a manifesto signed by some well-known physicians, treating of flour and bread, and stating that the bread to which the name had been given, 'Standard,' was the most nutritious.

"For some time voluminous and more or less scientific articles appeared in the pages of the London go-ahead daily eulogizing in extravagant terms the surpassing merits of 'standard' bread. Of course, *The Daily Mail*, as is the case with papers of this description, altogether overdid the matter; but this good has proceeded from the debate, that the question is now being considered from a scientific as well as a practical standpoint. It goes without saying that the subject is of vital importance. That flour and bread should possess high nutritive qualities affects all classes of society, but especially the working classes, with whom in England, at least, bread is the staple article of diet.

"The contention was made in *The Daily Mail* that the white bread now most usually sold is made from an overmilled flour, and by this practise some of the chief nutritive properties of the wheat are destroyed. The Council of the National Association of British and Irish Millers recently appointed a commission to report on the subject. In this report, which has just been published, analyses are given of four kinds of flour obtained from the same blends of wheat. These were 'high-grade flour,' 'town household,' 'whole-wheat flour,' and 80 per cent., or 'standard' flour. The results showed that protein and phosphate are lowest in the 'high-grade' and highest in the 'whole-wheat,' whereas in the 'town household' and 'standard' these were almost identical.

"But according to *The British Medical Journal*, the really important point is how much of the valuable constituents can be assimilated and absorbed in the body. In this connection it may be instructive to give some statistics of a series of feeding tests carried out by Professor Snyder, of Minneapolis, for the United States Department of Agriculture. Young healthy men were fed on bread prepared from flours of the kind known as 'Graham,' 'entire wheat,' and 'patent.' The first of these is made by grinding the whole wheat, the last-named is ordinary white flour, while the so-called 'entire wheat' is intermediate, and approximately corresponds with 'standard' flour. The experiments were very carefully conducted, and . . . it would appear that white flour bread is the most easily assimilated, and therefore presumably the most nutritious.

"Mr. Leonard Hill and Mr. Martin Flack, British medical scientific men of great repute, are now undertaking experiments which so far as they have gone appear to prove the opposite. They fed rats with 'standard' flour and bread and with white flour and bread with astonishing results. The rats fed on 'standard' flour or bread have done infinitely better than those fed on white bread or flour. In the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine experiments with pigeons have been undertaken recently, the results of which fully confirm and extend the results obtained by Hill and Flack, and seem to show that the claims which have been put forward for the superior dietetic value of 'standard' or undermilled bread, especially for those classes in whose diet bread preponderates, are well founded. There seem good reasons to suppose that high milling removes parts of the grain which may render it inadequate as a diet. Polished or highly milled rice, for instance, has been proven to be an

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inadequate food for fowls, and it has also been clearly demonstrated that there is a close connection between such rice and beri-beri. The parts of the grain removed from wheat in milling contain probably some substance which is needful for the maintenance of the nervous system, and even of life itself.

"In England the Local Government Board has been investigating into the bleaching of flour, with the result that the conclusion has been reached that bleaching by nitrogen peroxid gas, the usual agent employed, serves no useful purpose, and if not carefully done may be dangerous to health. In the United States, flour so treated is regarded as an adulterated product under the Food and Drugs Act. Chemical products, too, are frequently added to the flour, and the English Local Government Board investigators testified that these did not improve the flour from the consumer's point of view.

"In short, altho opinions on the point are not unanimous nor decisive, evidence brought forward recently in England tends to convey the impression that the modern methods of high milling wheat do not produce the most nutritious flour. In fact, there are many who still adhere to the view that the old stone-milled flour is more nutritious than the modern roller-milled flour. The Food and Drugs Act, if strictly enforced, will provide for pure bread in this country, and possibly the only point that needs investigation here is as to the nutritive properties of white bread and undermilled bread."

SCHOOLS FOR CRIPPLES

THERE ARE in several European countries schools to train the victims of industrial accidents to do work suited to their new conditions. In this country, altho there may be compensation for working people who suffer injury in the discharge of their duty, comparatively little has been done to place those who are permanently disabled in a position to earn their living. The superiority of a charity that fits the recipient to support himself need hardly be pointed out. A report on schools that do this, made recently by Dr. Jeanbrau, Surgeon to the Hospital of Montpellier, France, is summarized by a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 17). He speaks first of the institution at Charleroi, Belgium, of which we read:

"It consists of workshops established by a philanthropist, M. Pastur, with the object of furnishing means of livelihood to the victims of industrial accidents by teaching them new trades suited to their physical state, and to the degree of their education and intelligence. The workshops so far actually opened are one for binding and cardboard work, one for brush-making, and another for the manufacture of carpets and rush mats. The school comprizes several departments. There is one for the training of counting-house clerks, where the pupils are taught French, mathematics, bookkeeping, stenography, drawing, and manual work. There are others for apprentices in tailoring, saddlery, shoemaking, and bookbinding. All persons mutilated by accidents can follow the courses or be employed in the workshops whatever be their mutilation or incapacity. The pupil apprentices, as well as the workmen in the shops, receive wages from the first if they remain more than six months. They work under the direction of ablebodied craftsmen who do the work before them and point out the mistakes they make. Except for cripples whose upper limbs are intact, there is no apprenticeship in the ordinary sense of the word. A normal workman can evidently not show a person who has lost several fingers of each hand how to make a brush, bind a book, or paste a box. He can only do the work before the mutilated pupil, who then does whatever his mutilated stump allows him to do."

In the cardboard-making shop, the writer tells us, there are apprentices with congenital malformations of the upper limbs, infantile paralysis, mutilations of the hands and fingers, and various joint affections. A man whose two hands have been amputated can make brushes almost as well as a normal subject. He goes on:

"There are school workshops of the same kind in Germany at Munich, Potsdam, and Hamburg. But it is in Denmark that this work for the help of cripples seems to have reached its greatest development. This is due to Pastor Knudsen, who in 1874 founded a very modest establishment which afterward, owing to the benefaction of a lady, Miss Petersen, was greatly extended. In the course of twenty-five years 5,800 cripples of every age were cared for, and were given artificial hands and so forth. Two hundred and fifty-five children and 175 adults were admitted to the workshop. In France, owing to the initiative of M. Marsoulan, Member of the General Council of the Seine, there was founded in 1899, at Pré Saint-Gervais, a workshop for invalid, disabled, or crippled workmen, living with their families. On May 9, 1900, a second was opened in Paris in the Rue Planchat, and in 1902 a third in the Rue Arsène Chérot. Among the trades taught in these establishments are mat-making, brush-making, and binding. The making of cardboard boxes, of lampshades, and of crowns are reserved for women."

PAPER FROM BAMBOO

OUR VANISHING FORESTS of spruce, cut down to supply the enormous demand for print-paper, may find relief in the discovery of a new source of supply in the tropics. Bamboo pulp is likely to come to the front as a main source of paper-stock supply, according to an article contributed to *American Forestry* (June) by Harry Vincent, who quotes *The World's Paper Trade Review* (London) as his authority. The difficulty heretofore has been in the bleaching, as the coloring-matter could not be eliminated except by the expensive caustic-soda process. This has now been obviated. Bamboo has incontestable advantages over other pulp material. A piece of land once established can be cut over annually for an indefinite period, as bamboo in the tropics grows thirty feet or more yearly. As it requires but a three-year period to establish a field, no other material can compete with it. The United States has control over large territories in Porto Rico and the Panama Zone most suitable for bamboo cultivation and a permanent future supply up to millions of tons a year may be assured, the writer thinks. We read:

"The advantages of bamboo as a pulp-maker are: (1) It has a good, strong vegetable fiber; (2) it is in general easily accessible for water transport; (3) it is cheap and easily collected; (4) it is available in large quantities and abundant within a given area; (5) it is available for a regular and constant supply, and not subject to violent fluctuations either in quality or price; (6) it admits of simple and ready treatment, mechanical, chemical, or both, for easy and inexpensive conversion into bleached pulp; (7) land established in bamboo, which will take three years from first planting to reach a height of thirty to forty feet, can then be reaped annually for an indefinite period.

"Ordinary thick-walled bamboo, which, when given suitable soil and climate, grows with amazing rapidity and yields annually at least forty tons to the acre, contains fifty per cent. of a very strong, yet fine and flexible fiber, easily digested by the ordinary bisulphite process, and by a new method simply and inexpensively bleached, yielding when properly treated an excellent pulp, felting readily, and producing a paper, pliant, resistant, and opaque, of enduring color, thicker than other paper of the same weight, and forming one of the very finest of materials for writing and printing, and of exceptional value for engraving."

Commenting on Mr. Vincent's article, the editor of *American Forestry* notes that the proposal to use bamboo for paper is an incident of the search for pulp-material to meet the great and growing demand. He says:

"The increasing scarcity and cost of spruce has already led to successful experiments with other woods, formerly disregarded, but experimenters are continually looking for material which can be grown more rapidly than trees. The foregoing article suggests a possible promising source of supply, but it must be remembered that bamboo is a tropical product and that our mills, representing an enormous investment, are in the North. The utilization of bamboo on a large commercial scale would involve a considerable readjustment of the pulp industry, and the solving of many questions, among which that of labor would not be the least. It can, therefore, hardly be regarded as a possibility of the immediate future, altho well worth consideration in connection with an ultimate supply."

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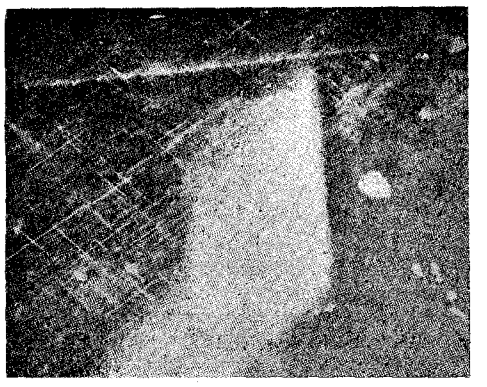
MAKING AND DETECTING ARTIFICIAL GEMS

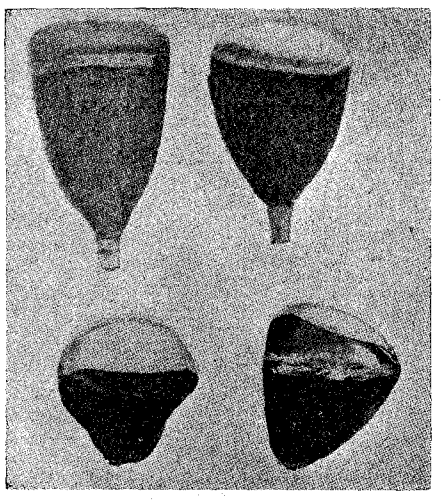
WHAT MAKES it hard—practically impossible—to imitate gems in other materials is not the difficulty of reproducing their optical properties or their hardness and durability, but of bringing about the combination of both. In paste, for instance, the hardness of the diamond is sacrificed and the optical properties are imitated with remarkable success, but evidently a simple test demonstrating the softness of the "gem" shows it up as a counterfeit at once. This being the case, attention has been more and more concentrated on the problem of producing by artificial means the actual minerals found in nature, and thus obtaining what are properly called "artificial" instead of "imitation" jewels. We quote from a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts by Noel Heaton and printed in *Nature* (London). Says Mr. Heaton:

"The first point to be considered in attacking this problem is the composition of the stone, as it is obvious that, other things being equal, the possibilities of success are greater with a stone of simple than one of comparatively complicated composition. The economic aspect has also to be considered—it is not much use devoting time and ingenuity to the production of an artificial stone when the natural one is so common that the cost of the two would be practically identical. Commercially, we are as far from being able to produce artificial diamonds as in the days of the alchemists. It is, perhaps, a bold thing to say that no such thing as an artificial diamond will ever be placed on the market, but one can safely assert that, so far as our knowledge stands at present, it is impracticable. In saying this, I am quite aware that statements as to the commercial production of synthetic diamonds being an accomplished fact have quite recently appeared broadcast in the public press, but those who are responsible for such statements are (shall we say?) under a misapprehension as to the meaning generally conveyed by the term 'synthetic,' and are unable to follow the distinction I have drawn between an artificial gem and an imitation."



SECTION OF NATURAL RUBY.
Magnified one hundred times.

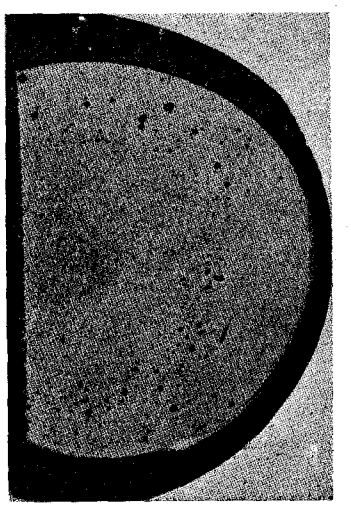
With the gems consisting chiefly of crystallized alumina, or corundum, such as the ruby and the sapphire, the laboratory mineralogists have had better luck. The chief problem is that of temperature, but crystalline alumina was produced as a scientific curiosity so far back as the commencement of the nineteenth century, and "reconstructed rubies" have been made for some time by using the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe to melt together the residue from cutting rubies and small worthless stones. To quote again:



"BOULES" OF ARTIFICIAL CORUNDUM.

"This process is a tedious and laborious one, and, in fact, the formation of masses of sufficient size to yield large stones on cutting is a matter of such difficulty that the cost of production is very high.

"Just about seven years ago, however, Verneuil overcame this restriction when he hit on the extremely ingenious idea of introducing the raw material through the blowpipe, and thus placing it on the support automatically. . . . When the apparatus is first started the blowpipe is adjusted so as to give a comparatively cool flame, and the powder is admitted slowly. By this means a small 'stalk' is formed, which insulates the mass from the support and prevents the fusion of the latter. When this has been formed, the full pressure of the blowpipe is put on, and the rate of admission increased, with the consequent formation of a 'boule,' as it is termed, having the shape of a pear. . . . . .



SECTION OF ARTIFICIAL RUBY.
Magnified ten times.

"With this apparatus a boule weighing some twenty to thirty carats, and capable of yielding two cut stones of about six carats each, can be prepared in about half an hour almost automatically, a single operator being able to control several machines.

"The 'synthetic' corundum produced in this way, if pure ammonium alum is used, is, of course, colorless, and can be used as artificial white sapphire. If a small proportion of chrome alum is added, the resulting stones are rubies, and other colors may be produced in the same way. For a long time all attempts to reproduce the fine blue of the sapphire failed. A year or so ago, however, the problem of producing synthetic sapphire was finally solved by the use of titanium oxid, a very unexpected result considering the chemical position of this element. The artificial production of the corundum gem-stone may be considered to be completely solved, and cut stones can now be obtained in every variety of color, from pure white to ruby and sapphire, at prices ranging from four to ten shillings a carat, according to color, quality, and size.

"Whatever may be their economic importance, a very much debated question, there can be no doubt as to the scientific interest of this group of artificial gems. In the first place, it is a matter of some interest that a mass of fused material formed in this way should not only be crystalline, but possess all the characteristics of a single crystal. . . . [But,] altho the artificial corundum is a true crystal, it possesses the shape and formation of a congealed liquid or glass. The practical interest of this lies in the fact that it affords the only means of distinction between this artificial corundum and the naturally formed gem-stone. . . . For all practical purposes, the artificial ruby *is a ruby*, and one can only deny that it is a 'genuine ruby' if this word is held to connote essentially a product found in the earth and not made by man.

"And yet, owing to the curious anomaly of its structure, the artificial product can almost invariably be distinguished from the natural with the greatest ease. In the naturally formed stone any foreign matter which may be present is coerced into following the lines of growth of the crystal, and more particularly bubbles of gas which may be present in the liquid are distorted from their natural shape so as to accord with this symmetrical growth. . . . In the case of an absolutely flawless stone it would be impossible to decide whether it were natural or artificial, but such stones are so rare that this case is almost theoretical.

"Reconstructed emeralds have been made by the Verneuil process, but these are, of course, amorphous, and do not possess the double refraction and other properties consequent upon the crystalline structure of the natural stone. The problem of producing this stone artificially has not as yet been solved.

"The opal ranks with the diamond in resisting attempts at artificial production, and is even superior to it in that it can not be really successfully imitated.

"The peculiar luster of the pearl, like the color of the opal, is due rather to its structure than its composition. It is formed in the

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oyster by the deposition of successive layers of calcium carbonate round some central object, and consists of an innumerable number of thin overlapping laminæ of the crystalline variety of the substance known as aragonite. These layers being semi-transparent, the light falling on the surface is partially from the surface and partially transmitted into the stone, where it suffers reflection from the surface of lower layers.

"Perhaps the well-known Japanese pearl may be correctly described as artificial pearl, altho the oyster has a great deal to do with it.

"Such pearls are formed by introducing a mother-of-pearl shape between the shell and mantle of the oyster, and then leaving the oyster alone for a time to allow it to convert this into a pearl by the deposition of several layers of nacre. The mass is then removed from the shell and converted into the semblance of a true pearl by supplying a back of mother-of-pearl. Such pearls, however, never have the fine orient of those produced under normal conditions, and they can readily be detected by examining the back, when the lusterless mother-of-pearl and the line of junction can be detected.

"Nobody has any right to supply any one with paste under the name of artificial (or synthetic, or scientific, if these names are preferred) gem. I think that the distinction between the two should be clearly recognized, and that it should not be permitted to use the term artificial indiscriminately. At present this is being widely practised; every day one sees offered for sale 'rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls artificially produced, and having all the properties of the natural stone.' Now, as I have indicated, such a thing as an artificial emerald answering this description is unknown, and, as a matter of fact, the stones supplied under this title are, as a rule, nothing more or less than paste imitations, the public being deliberately led to believe otherwise. There is in this case, as I have indicated, a real practical difference between the two articles, not merely a question of opinion."

WHEN "EFFICIENCY" IS EFFICIENT

THE OPINION seems to be gaining ground that the difference in results observed after the labors of "efficiency engineers" in different places and at various times is primarily due to the fact that their methods are applicable more to certain kinds of work than to others. Perhaps the first attempt to state briefly what are the differences between these types of work and why the "efficiency" methods are effective with one and not with the other, is made in this editorial in *The Engineering Record* (New York, July 1). Says the writer:

"Efficiency engineering is being made a nuisance in some parts of the country by a swarm of 'specialists,' which settles thickly from time to time about the office of any mill-agent or shop-manager who shows the slightest interest in the subject. The older and more prosperous the business, the more certain are these enthusiasts that they can introduce great economies. The fact seems to be that under certain conditions it is undoubtedly possible for a skilful efficiency engineer to suggest methods of conducting manual operations which will save much money. These conditions are (a) the continuous repetition of the same acts, (b) the doing of these acts by numerous people, and (c) the grouping together of the people doing the same kind of work. Where these conditions exist a specialist in making every little motion have a meaning all its own, and that meaning one of maximum effectiveness, may accomplish a great deal. Where, however, the same work is rarely repeated, and, if it is, the same man does not perform it twice, and the operations are conducted at widely scattered places, efficiency engineering ceases to have any peculiar advantage and becomes merely a selection of men and machinery. Attention is called to these limiting conditions because the good work which efficiency engineering can accomplish in its legitimate field when conducted properly is likely to be made ridiculous in the opinion of many people unacquainted with it through the erroneous assumption that it is put forward as a sure cure for every business ill from incompetent workmen, through inadequate plant and an atrophied designing department, to an exhausted bank account. As a matter of fact, there is hardly any business where attention to efficiency will not produce good results, and the subject deserves to be considered soberly and thoughtfully. Unfortunately experienced efficiency specialists are in great demand, so that unless the conditions are particularly favorable for their work, as explained above, the shop-manager will find it best to go into the subject by himself with the help of the many excellent books on it."

VENTILATION OF SLEEPING-CARS

ANY PUBLIC PLACE, such as a car, the reading-room of a library, or a hotel vestibule, is popularly supposed to be "badly ventilated" when it has a perceptible odor. The remedy, it is generally believed, is to open another window. In a "Study of the Ventilation of Sleeping-Cars," read by Dr. Thomas R. Crowden before the American Public Health Association, and now published in abstract in *Engineering News* (New York, July 6), this is stated by the author to be a fallacy. An unpleasant odor, he says, can not be ventilated away so long as its source remains. A high temperature renders such odors more noticeable. He goes on:

"The most marked offensiveness I have ever noticed was in a day-coach where the air was of such a degree of chemical purity as to indicate ideal ventilation by any standard that has ever been proposed. The car was hot and had many filthy people in it. On the other hand, with perfect comfort has been sometimes associated the highest chemical impurity."

If by "good ventilation," therefore, we mean the absence of odor, its attainment in public places depends on a strict exclusion of "undesirable citizens" rather than on air-supply. So far as adequate supply of fresh air is concerned, Dr. Crowden finds that the Pullman car is all right unless all doors and windows be tightly sealed—an unusual condition. In summer the ventilation problem absolutely disappears. We read:

"It was soon observed that a few open windows in a moving train admit such a volume of the surrounding air as to render the respiratory contamination almost undetectable. Ventilation as a problem in furnishing an adequate amount of fresh air then disappears. This is a fact which may be verified easily by directly measuring the rate of flow of air through an open window. I have measured up to 50,000 cubic feet per hour entering through a single side window raised only six inches. So we may dismiss the car with open windows from further consideration. And with it the whole subject of summer ventilation, so far as the term 'ventilation' refers to supplying air."

Is the upper berth more airy than the lower? People generally have an idea that it is, the writer says, but the notion has nothing to support it. He writes:

"The reason generally given in support of this opinion is that the berth curtain entirely covers the lower and only partly the upper. It is supposed that the curtain hinders the progress of air-currents. The tests show that the air contamination is not very different on the two sides of the curtain; but it may be contended that this is a matter of equalization by the diffusion of gases, and that the circulation of fresh air is chiefly through the body of the car.

"In order to gain some information concerning the conditions that would obtain if the closed berth had to lose its carbon dioxid by diffusion through the curtain, a series of experiments was conducted with the purpose of determining the rate of diffusion under similar conditions. The results show that the berth does not act as a closed compartment, but is essentially a part of the general space of the car body, and is subject to the effects of air-supply and air-currents through and around the curtain very much as it would be were the curtain entirely absent. . . . . .

"It seems to be established beyond reasonable doubt that discomfort is not due to any change in the chemical composition of the air, but to physical changes only; and that to maintain a normal heat interchange between the body and the air is to avoid the development of those symptoms which are commonly attributed to poor ventilation. . . . . .

"It seems probable, furthermore, that one main cause of the complaint of poor ventilation in the sleeping-car berth is purely psychic. We are used to sleeping-rooms with walls and ceilings far from us. In the berth they are very close. Their very

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nearness is oppressive. It seems as if there can not be enough air in this small space to supply our wants. The sensation is often quite independent of the amount of air supplied and even of the temperature.

"Even under the older applied principles of ventilation, the air-supply of sleeping-cars, as determined in this study, is ample under nearly all conditions. The average carbon dioxid in the air of running cars falls well within the limits of contamination permitted by the earlier investigators, and it is relatively rare that the individual observations show more than 10 parts in 10,000. In the light of the newer conceptions, which have as yet been applied in practise only to a very limited extent, this air-supply is ample under all conditions observed. No danger to health is to be apprehended under the conditions ordinarily obtaining even in still cars. They are occupied only for short periods as a rule and are not uncomfortable if kept cool.

"It would seem that the results obtained by the type of exhaust ventilator investigated in this study, which is now a part of the standard equipment of Pullman cars, are entirely adequate to meet the demands of hygiene, and that those difficulties and discomforts which do sometimes arise are due to other causes than lack of a sufficient amount of fresh air or to excessive vitiation. It is extremely unlikely that increasing the air-supply, which now amounts to from six to ten or more times the cubic content of the car each hour, and must maintain considerable motion of the atmosphere, would aid in any other way than by making overheating more difficult to bring about.

"Overheating is the paramount evil. It is the thing to be chiefly guarded against in the attempt to maintain comfort and good hygiene. It is not feasible to cool the naturally overheated air in summer, or to dry it when excessively humid. Fan motors and open windows are the available means by which the difficulties arising in hot weather may be most readily overcome. Carry away the body heat as rapidly as possible by strong currents of air."

IMPROVEMENTS IN TYPEWRITER LETTERING

EACH LETTER of the alphabet made with a typewriter must occupy precisely the same space, for the carriage must always move forward the same distance between impressions. Thus an "m" or a "w" must take up no more width than an "i" or an "l." This is effected in the ordinary typewriter alphabet by allowing plenty of space on each side

This was written on a machine with which words can be mechanically separated by a half space or any multiple thereof, instead of by a full space or a multiple thereof, as ordinarily. All words here are separated by half spaces. What is ordinarily an m is broadened into an m by writing an n a half space after another n; and the W and the w are broadened into W and w by striking a V or a v half a space after another. Note the width of the m and the w throughout this paragraph, and the unusually short distance between the words.

Courtesy of A. A. Clarke.

A "PRINTED" APPEARANCE IS PRODUCED BY USING A SPECIAL NARROW SPACING BETWEEN WORDS.

of the narrow letters and by compressing the fat ones so that they look unduly squeezed together, and is responsible for the peculiar appearance of the typewriter alphabet. Some recent efforts to do away with this and to make the typewriter alphabet more like that used in ordinary printing are described by Jacob Backes in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, June 24). We read:

"The army which makes use of the machine has literally become millioned, and astute manufacturers have found that among this array of users are many typists unable to summon enthusiasm for the conventional pattern and appearance of

This sample is a fac-simile of the work done on one of the typewriting machines equipped with types devised in the endeavor to successfully imitate the conventional Roman forms. The effect of light and shaded lines is obtained, though all the characters--the same as in more ordinary typewriting--are made on equal width, so that the carriage will travel just as far on the striking of an l as on the striking of an R.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ! # $ % _ & ' ( ) ; : ? @ , . /

Sample of Typewriter "Roman".

From the "Scientific American Supplement."

SAMPLE SHOWING HOW THE TYPEWRITER CAN IMITATE PRINTED CHARACTERS. THE LATEST ADVANCE.

typewriter characters. These particularists, existing and vociferous from the very advent of the machine, have become numerous enough to be regarded by powerful typewriter organizations as worthy of special catering. Result: an output and increasing sale of machines equipped with types—variantly trade-known as 'Imperial,' 'Clarendon,' 'Printype'—so fairly simulating customary printers' typographical outlines and shadings, that recipients oftentimes—so experience has proved—have, without perusal, thrown away letters typed with such characters, under the impression that they were common printed circulars.

"It certainly is food for thought: that the better the wording, arrangement, and layout of a letter is, and the more correctly and smoothly it is typed, the more likely is it to look like a 'form' letter and to be mistaken for one, especially when it is sent to or received from a stranger. This truth has so wrought on some who have felt aggrieved at finding themselves 'taken in' by 'imitators,' that it has been suggested each writer of genuine letters should send an affidavit of genuineness to accompany his communication. . . . . .

"A few specimens are herewith shown of what has been and is being accomplished by peculiar typewriting contrivances. It is seen that so well do printers imitate typewriting, and so well can typewriting be done to imitate printing, that any distinction which may have formerly existed between printers' characters and epistolary type has been submerged in the rising tide of imitation.

"Incorrect notions are abroad of the versatility with which the genius of the manufacturer has endowed and will further continue to endow typewriter mechanisms. In times past, with the scarcer population and relatively little appreciation or understanding of mechanographical latencies, it was enough to make machines of limited range of performance and severe typographical restrictions. At present there is a universal market for them and a legion of critical yet appreciative users, which legion is divided, and subdivided, and yet again into sections requiring special things to be done, and in a special way; and to these purchasing divisions, each larger than the integer of not many years ago, the keen-sighted inventor finds it profitable to turn observant eyes."

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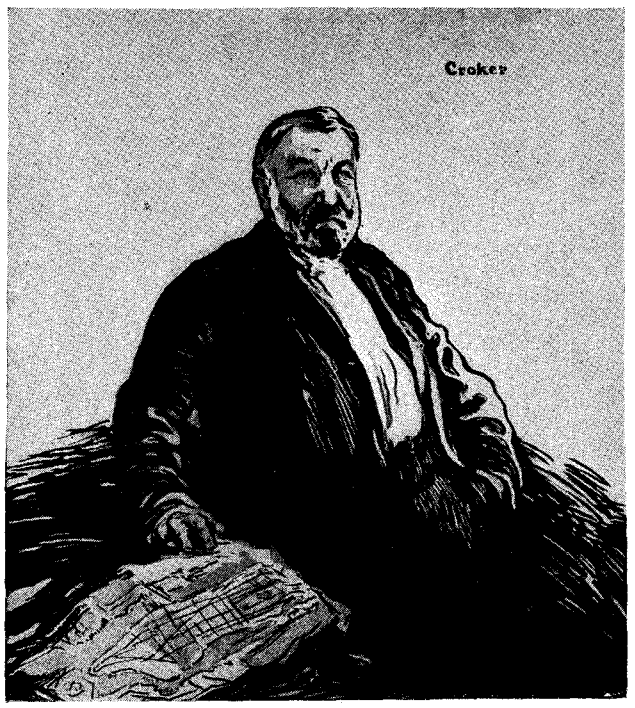
A POSTER-ARTIST IN A NEW ART

IT IS RARELY that the public will let go of a man when once they have accepted him for a particular form of art in which he seemed to excel. Mr. Dana Gibson can not get away from his "black and white" and be an artist in oils. Illustration is only a half-way house at which the artists stop on their way to the upper regions. But Mr. William Nicholson



BOSS CROKER IN 1900.
An example of Mr. Nicholson's early poster style of portraiture.

seems to have been fortunate in both respects. His drawings captivated us in the "age of the poster"; the portraits of Whistler, Kipling, Bernhardt, Queen Victoria, Roosevelt, and others, done in colored wood blocks, were the objects of collectors' envy. Now he paints in oils and impresses his personality just as forcibly. Nicholson is particularly fortunate, for, according to A. L. Baldry in *The International Studio* (July), "the modern artist is not willingly allowed to be independent either by his professional brethren or by the public to whom necessarily his appeal has to be made." But Nicholson showed his originality in his wood blocks, and to-day he "has all the qualifications which are required by the man who decides to disregard the prevalent tendencies of the art of the age in which he lives and to strike a new note in matters of practise." Mr. Baldry goes on:

"He is, to begin with, genuinely original, a frankly individual thinker who does not derive his opinions from other people but forms them for himself in accordance with the promptings of his temperament. He does not accept any of the fashionable conventions which satisfy the men who do not take a properly personal view of their responsibilities; but equally he does not set out to deliberately outrage even the conventions which he would be the least inclined to tolerate. His art is neither in accordance with slavish precedent nor has it any air of making purposely a protest against things of which he disapproves.

"What it has most of all is an atmosphere of scholarly sincerity, the atmosphere that comes from sane and intelligent study of tradition by a man who is quite prepared to adopt from his predecessors all that is likely to help him in working out logically the ideas that he has in his mind. It is thoroughly modern in the sense that it belongs to the period in which it has been produced and does not pretend to take no interest in the great legacy of art which we moderns have inherited from the past. It has no primitive affectations, no wilfully artificial reversions to a condition of sham esthetic innocence, and no professions of being anything else but the expression of the feelings of an artist who is inspired by the sentiment of his surroundings. But while it bears the stamp of learning and of studious investigation, and while it is controlled by disciplined taste, it shows quite plainly what instinctive preferences and what temperamental inclinations govern his production in all its phases. Learning has not made him a pedant and study has not in any way decreased his receptivity or his responsiveness to the right kind of impressions."

To-day as yesterday Nicholson "is a wonderful draftsman; sensitive and yet robust, fluent and yet accurate, and he can be by turns almost academically precise and sketchily suggestive without losing any of the charm of statement which gives such a singular attractiveness to his canvases." Moreover:

"The same fine qualities of draftsmanship distinguish equally his character studies—such paintings as 'Nancy with the Mug,' and 'Nancy in the Feather Hat'—which might so easily be made merely caricatures by a little less attention to technical refinements; and even a study so essentially devoted to the presentation of uncompromising fact as 'The Landlord' is given a curious dignity by its sureness of drawing and large simplicity of design. These qualities indeed are never wanting in his art; they are as evident in 'The Landlord' or the two 'Nancy' pictures as they are in the simple, restrained, and serious portrait 'The Little Baron,' and they are as definitely effective in his paintings of inanimate nature as they are in his studies of the human subject.

"If it were possible to sum up the distinctive qualities of Mr. Nicholson's art in a single phrase, it would probably be nearest the mark to describe him as a decorator who had never allowed himself to become a slave to convention. His feeling for design and his instinct for style give a decorative character to all his paintings, and his management of color helps to make this character more definite, but it shows, perhaps, most of all in his love of simplification. In his pictures he eliminates everything that is not essential to explain his intention—all unimportant details, all useless accessories, all the small matters which do not serve some plain purpose in his scheme of composition—and he reduces the complexities of nature to a kind of monumental simplicity which is the more impressive because

AN ILLUSTRATION TO KIPLING'S "ALMANAC OF TWELVE SPORTS."
This shows the breadth and boldness of Mr. Nicholson's early manner.

it recognizes as significant only the really vital elements of the subject. But he has the art of making his work simple in effect without taking away any part of its legitimate interest and without diminishing its power of appeal, and this proves,

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perhaps, best of all how completely he has mastered the principles which underlie all great achievements. The man who has learned what are the elemental things in art has advanced very far in the practise of his profession."

RODIN ON THE CRISIS OF SCULPTURE

BECAUSE AUGUSTE RODIN is the world's foremost living sculptor and perhaps the greatest individual influence in the art world to-day, peculiar interest attaches even to such remarks on art as he may let fall in a newspaper interview. Thus it is important to hear from such an

THE LANDLORD.

A recent painting by Mr. Nicholson which suggests the transition from his old methods.

authority the opinion that "the sculpture of our epoch is approaching a terrible crisis," altho we can not help wishing for more explicit enlightenment on this point. It is also good to learn of his faith in the future of American sculpture "if it escapes commercialism"; and that the mission of art is "morality, religion." These things and others we gather from an interview reported by Herman Bernstein in the New York *Times*. Questioned as to the future of sculpture, Mr. Rodin said:

"Sculpture is an eternal art. At some periods it will assert itself more strongly than at others, but it will exist forever.

"The art of sculpture was perfected by the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and the Greeks, who brought it to its highest point. In modern times different styles have been introduced in this art, and different names given to them, but these styles have deviated from the school of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. Therefore, our works are inferior, for the antique art is most nearly perfect.

"The sculpture of our epoch is approaching a terrible crisis. Modern sculpture is losing all the best qualities of the art in the past. It is also separated from that which belonged to it when it was a perfect art.

"In these days of ours there is a new manner of placing works of sculpture in public houses called museums. This is a grave mistake. The works of art thus placed there are only fragments, and art, to be perfect, must be complete.

"Sculpture and architecture belong together, and the deterioration of the one art affects the other. I believe that sculpture will rise again to its former position only after our architecture has regained its equilibrium. It seems to be a peculiarity of our time to put works of sculpture in the wrong place.

"In France there is a movement at present striving to restore this art to its former state and to free it from these new tendencies of our age, which have been instrumental in its decline. The very fact that we have commenced to realize this error leads me to believe that there is hope for progress—by going back to the older conception of this art."

"What do you regard as the mission of the sculptor and his art?" asked Mr. Bernstein, and Rodin replied:

"The mission of art is morality, religion. It is the finest expression of human intelligence, the noblest expression of the thought of the whole of humanity.

"The epochs that preceded the eighteenth century brought beauty into the world, into life. The confusion of the nineteenth century, which upset everything, which overthrew old standards and created no new standards, entered also into art.

"Confusion reigned supreme in all the arts. The nineteenth century was the epoch of but a few individualities. It was an epoch without any particular style, without any characteristic standard, either in sculpture or in architecture.

"But I feel optimistic as to the future. For I see signs pointing to new and better ways."

Asked his opinion of American sculptors, he answered:

"American sculpture is still French. But it is making great progress. America has produced a number of very remarkable artists, such as Sargent, Saint-Gaudens, Whistler.

"There is no doubt in my mind that America has a great future as an art center. There are many fine artists there, artists of unusual qualities, and American art, in all forms, will surely grow ever greater and greater—if it does not become commercialized. There lies the great danger.

"The commercialism of our age, especially in America, is ruining the best talents who would have made this age an art epoch. The commercial spirit, characteristic of this period, is the tombstone over the noblest strivings of the artists."

Touching on the moot question of beauty, he said:

"Everything in nature is beautiful for the real artist, for the man of imagination. Nothing is more ridiculous than the effort of an artist to produce something beautiful, something perfect, by combining perfect parts of different models into one. Thus the artist who reproduces the eyes of one model, the hands

NANCY WITH THE MUG.

An example of Mr. Nicholson's new artistic manner.]

of another, the feet of a third, the neck of a fourth, produces perhaps a beautiful doll, but it is lifeless and worthless.

"There is no such thing as ugliness in nature, in life. Everything is beautiful if seen through the artist's mind. The imperfections become perfect. There is nothing more wonderful than life."

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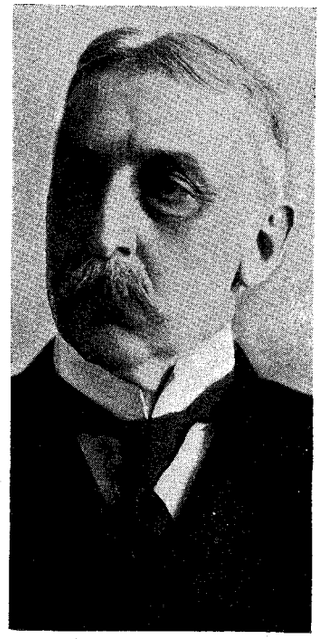
THE AMHERST IDEA

AT A MOMENT when the whole trend of education in this country is so markedly toward a scientific and vocational ideal, it is almost startling to find an influential college deliberately setting its face in the opposite direction. Yet this is what Amherst has done by its decision to shift the emphasis of its collegiate work from science to the classics. Instead of attempting to equip men for a trade or a profession, it will offer them the kind of liberal education which will "stimulate spiritual responsibility for the service of humanity." Whether or not the launching of the "Amherst idea" marks, as some think, the beginning of a deliberate movement on the part of what are called the small colleges of the country, all agree that it is an interesting and suggestive episode in the educational development of the United States. Amherst, acting on the suggestion of its class of 1885, has decided upon a modified return to the classical ideal in education. The specific recommendations of this class included the abolition of the degree of Bachelor of Science, the devotion of all the College's means to "the indefinite increase of the teachers' salaries," a limitation of the number of students admitted, and the permitting of entrance "only by competitive examination." In response to these suggestions, at the last Commencement the President and trustees of Amherst announced that after three years the degree of Bachelor of Science will be abolished, and only the degree of Bachelor of Arts given. From an official abstract of the plan adopted by the trustees we gather the following information:



AMHERST'S PRESIDENT.

President Harris is trying to restore, at least for Amherst, the classical ideal in education.

"Four years of Latin will be required of all on entrance and in college two years of ancient languages. A reading knowledge at sight of German and a Romance tongue will be required in future before graduation, save where Greek is taken, and then only one of them. A third of the course is required and two-thirds will be elective; but on the group system. It is deemed desirable to maintain the number in college at about 500 and recitation classes will be small, in five courses out of six, under thirty. Outside activities in college, dramatics, music, literary publications, intercollegiate debates and oratorical contests are held of great cultural value and will be regulated so as to interest every student in them and prevent any from overdoing, with rigorous requirements for scholarship. The minimum for graduation has been raised from 65 to 70. In athletics, the entire college is to be drawn in instead of a few and 300 out of 500 students are already on competitive teams. In ten years $400,000 has been raised to advance professors' salaries and $400,000 more is now to be added to the endowment of the college for the purpose of adding to these salaries through gifts announced at the Commencement to-day. Teaching rather than research will be sought. To encourage the study of Greek the college proposes to have in residence each year, for part of a semester, a Greek scholar of the first rank, who will deliver a course of lectures and will, in addition, carry on a special work in teaching. The first incumbent under this plan will be Gilbert Murray, regius professor of Greek in Oxford University, who will visit the college next spring."

The only suggestion with which the trustees are not in accord, it seems, is that of admission by competitive examination. The New York *Outlook* comments on the "Amherst idea" as follows:

"This policy of the administration of Amherst College, encouraged and stimulated by the notable address of the class of 1885, of making the College an institution for liberal culture and broad preparation for life rather than for a narrow preparation for the quest of a livelihood, is, we believe, an eminently wise one. That type of technical and specialized education the test of whose success is a commercial one, may be the most popular type in this country, but there is a no less distinct, if a somewhat smaller, place for the type of education in which Amherst and its neighbor, Williams, are leaders."

By relinquishing the effort to be a seat of technical and scientific training and devoting its attention to the cultivation of "the humanities," remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, Amherst clearly differentiates itself from "the big privately endowed universities, the State universities, and the technical schools," in all of which the vocational idea of education dominates. Others of the so-called small colleges, predicts *The Mail*, will follow Amherst's lead. "For obvious reasons," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "pure culture as distinguished from technical and professional training is more likely to be confined to institutions of moderate size than to prevail throughout the congeries of schools constituting a large American university. In thus specifically committing itself to that pursuit Amherst establishes a strong claim to sympathetic attention." "It is the belief of the class of 1885," we read in their memorial to the trustees, "that the colleges of the country have permitted themselves to be led aside from their true function, that some reaction is inevitable, and that no college can better lead such a movement than Amherst." The Amherst proposition, remarks Theodore Roosevelt in the New York *Outlook*, "will mean far-reaching benefit to our national life." But *Harper's Weekly* thinks that "it will take a good while—twenty years, say—to give the experiment a fair test." By that time, it adds, we shall be able to judge what kind of product the renovated Amherst can turn out, and how it compares in human efficiency with the men who emerge from the ruck of the great universities.

WAS WAGNER A JEW?—Richard Wagner's autobiography, "My Life," states that his father was "Friedrich Wagner, an attaché to the police service of Leipsic." But according to a communication addrest to the New York *Sun* by Guetzel Selikovitsch, editor of the New York *Jewish Daily News*, the manuscript of this autobiography, "in its original form, as seen in Wagner's lifetime by no less a man than the philosopher Nietzsche and Felix Mottl, the greatest exponent of Wagnerian music, contained the expected admission that his father was Ludwig Geyer, a Jew." The change, according to this correspondent, was made in the manuscript by Wagner's family before publication. We read further:

"Why the family has found necessary to substitute Wagner for Geyer is easy to understand, his mother having married Geyer a year after the death of her husband, the policeman. Friedrich Wagner. It is also probable that the doctoring of the text had a good deal to do with the notorious antipathy of the Wagner family, including the great master, toward Jews. But all these justifications can not justify in the light of history the sacrilegious doctoring of the autobiography of a man who stands unique in the history of the nineteenth century as an intellectual giant in the realm of music and poetry, a man who belongs to all humanity. The maxim of Dumas, 'La recherche de la paternité est interdite,' can not be applied when the sublime child has become the Shakespeare of melodies.

"Do you not think that a great wrong is done to the Jews in depriving them of the glory of such a genius, the pride of nations? It is true that Richard Wagner was not in love with his race. What of it? Heinrich Heine, his illustrious compatriot, declared that 'Judaism is a calamity' soon after his conversion to Christianity, and still the children of Israel in every

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walk of civilization are proud to know that Heine is accepted by the world as a Jew exactly as Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Spinoza, Meyerbeer, Halévy, and Anton Rubinstein."

UNIVERSITY AID FOR THE DRAMA

TWENTY YEARS AGO the history of the English drama had no recognized place in the curricula of our universities and colleges, remarks Professor George P. Baker of Harvard, whereas to-day the college which does not offer a course in this subject "is rare indeed." In our leading universities this work has been extended to include modern drama, and in Harvard, under Professor Baker himself, it has developed into a course in the actual writing of plays. That this course has a practical as well as an academic significance may be surmised from the fact that more than one of our younger dramatists have emerged from Professor Baker's lecture-room to the conquest of Broadway. Perhaps the most conspicuous case in point is that of Edward Sheldon, whose first play after graduation, "Salvation Nell," was produced by Mrs. Fiske and whose succeeding plays, "The Nigger" and "The Boss," have been among the most discust productions of their respective seasons.

Courtesy of "The Dramatic Mirror."

PROF. GEORGE P. BAKER,

Of Harvard, who is a remarkably successful pioneer as a teacher of play-writing in our universities.

Writing in the New York *Dramatic Mirror*, Professor Baker tells how his course in the technic of the drama, the actual writing of plays, developed naturally from his students' thesis work on the history of English drama. We read:

"Certain students were very insistent that they should be allowed to substitute for research work attempts at play-writing. In exceptional cases I allowed this substitution. It soon became evident that instruction in certain rudiments of play-writing was needed if these young people were to be as successful as their skill in drawing characters and their effective dialog seemed to promise. Plotting, construction, the presentation of the material so as to fit it, not for reading, but for acting—on all these matters it was obvious that the writers were very ignorant. So eager were certain students for such instruction and so promising seemed the abilities of some of them, that the experiment seemed worth making.

"It was not wholly new, for many years ago Professor Hennequin, author of 'The Art of Play-writing,' gave lectures on this subject in one of the Western universities and in such a way as to win high praise from the late Bronson Howard. But Professor Hennequin was ahead of his time. What has given success to the rapid growth at Harvard of the technical study of the drama, and above all to the work in play-writing, has been that it has developed to meet a demand increasingly strong and apparently likely to be permanent."

Each year, declares Professor Baker, "marks a warmer interest in the work on the part of the students and a heartier support of it from the outside world." As evidence of this outside interest he cites the "resident fellowship in dramatic composition" established two years ago by the MacDowell Club of New York, and the Craig Prize of $250 in cash and a guaranteed production of the play chosen—which must be the work of a Harvard student—instituted by John Craig of the Castle Square Theater, Boston. Nor is Harvard's course in dramatic composition likely to remain unique. Similar courses, says Professor Baker, "are certain to be offered elsewhere and increasingly within the next five years."

Has this growth of academic interest in the drama had any result "really worth the attention of those whose lives are spent in the theaters as actor, as playwright, as manager?" somebody asks. "I think it has," answers Professor Baker, who goes on to argue that the cause of the drama as an art, and especially of the native American drama, has been advanced materially, if only by the creation of a more discriminating public, an audience with standards of judgment. To quote:

"In the first place, very many more plays are given each year in our colleges than used to be given, more kinds of plays are given and plays of very much more significance. The undergraduate has added to his musical burlesques and his occasional performance of standard plays, frequent performances of classics of the foreign stage, very interesting revivals of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays, presentation of modern plays of unusual interest, and even the production of original work in some cases of decided promise. Undergraduate organizations giving their time wholly to the production of original work exist at Harvard, at Tufts College, and, I understand, at Columbia and the University of Syracuse. Doubtless there are other such organizations. All this makes for a keener public that is both sympathetic and catholic in its taste.

"Moreover, the influence of the historical courses has been enormous. For some fifteen years, in greatly increasing numbers, young men and women have been going out from our colleges full of enthusiasm for the drama as an amusement and as a great art. Few of them have become playwrights, few of them have been connected with the theater in any way, but at one time or another nearly all of them have done something in their own community to arouse interest in the drama or to increase respect for the art for which they care enthusiastically. I believe that much in the change at large in our country in the attitude of the more conservative part of our public toward the theater has come from the quiet influence of these people. It is probably largely through the influence of graduates of the women's colleges that all over the country the women's clubs have become intensely interested in the study of the drama and in fostering the best in our drama to-day. Indirectly at least, such organizations as the Drama League of Chicago, and others of its type may be traced back to these college courses. We have seen our public change within a few years from audiences quite ready to accept any play, so long as it was interesting or amusing, to audiences which prefer plays by Americans, if possible, on American subjects. There are signs that this same public is exacting more and more from our own dramatists the higher standards of work which are likely to make our drama of something more than merely momentary interest. To this demand our dramatists, both men and women, and whether educated in colleges or in the harder school of experience, seem to be responding more and more adequately.

"Obviously no course can create a dramatist nor can it make a dramatist out of some one whose desires are great but whose inborn powers show no real dramatic feeling. A course can, however, if properly conducted, be a time-saver to a person who brings to the work a real feeling for speaking to the public in the form of the drama. It is at best a bridge from inexperience to the full expression of one's powers. . . . But assuredly, when a college announces complete instruction in English composition, it should, if possible, aid the young people, sure to be in its midst, who are honestly desirous of becoming dramatists.

"One and all, however, of these college courses if well handled make for a better understanding of what the drama has been and is; that is, they create more and more a public ready to respond to admirable performances of the plays which time has approved, and eager to encourage the best, no matter whether it be in farce, comedy, story, play, or tragedy in the work of the present-day writers. That is, I believe all this work in our colleges makes largely for the creation and the maintaining in our theaters of an intelligent and sympathetic public."

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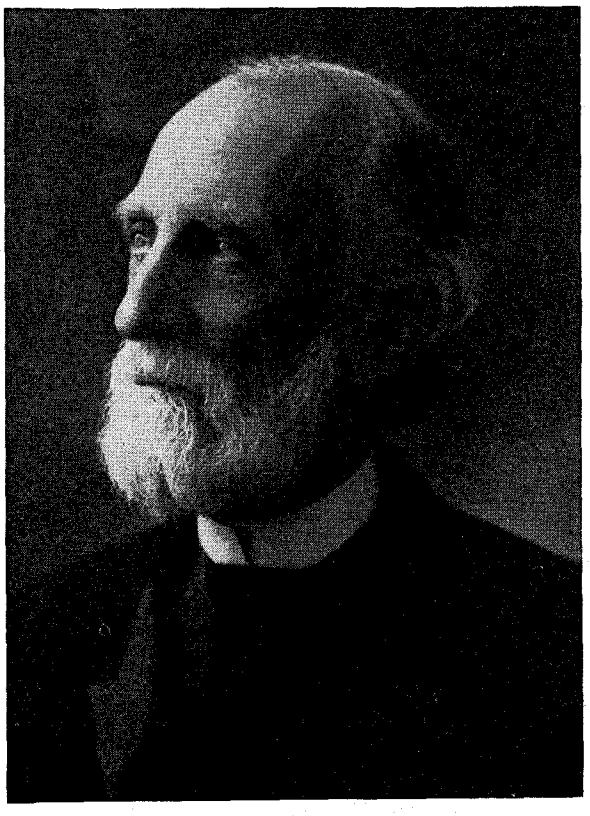
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

DR. PIERSON'S SERVICE TO MISSIONS

"A FLAMING advocate of missions" is a phrase which from all accounts well fitted the late Dr. Arthur Tappan Pierson, whose services to this cause are only partially indicated when we mention his editorship, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, of *The Missionary Review of the World*, and his authorship of "The Crisis of Missions," "The New Acts of the Apostles," and other widely influential books dealing with the mission field. His ruling passion, writes a friend and colleague, was the evangelization of the world, and in consequence of this passion he developed "a larger and fuller acquaintance with the subject of foreign missions than almost any other man of his day." It was his deep and burning interest in this subject which led him only last year, when his health had already begun to fail, to undertake a personal tour of the whole foreign missionary field. But early in this journey it became evident that his strength was not equal to so great an undertaking, and he returned to this country in a state of physical collapse after visiting and addressing the missions in Japan, Korea, and the Hawaiian Islands. On June 3 he died in his Brooklyn home.



DR. ARTHUR TAPPAN PIERSON.

"In work with his pen he probably did more than any other one person to popularize missionary information and appeal."

Discussing Dr. Pierson as a missionary advocate Mr. Robert E. Speer, writing in *The Missionary Review*, points out that "his evangelistic message was indissolubly bound to his missionary message"; that "he was one of the first to bring back into the missionary idea the conception of immediacy"; and that he was a prime factor in "the creation of a new type of missionary apologetic." To quote more fully:

"He early perceived that an English gospel can not save England or a single Englishman, that the only gospel which is adequate to any local need is the universal gospel, and that the sooner and the more fully we offer it to every creature, the richer and more massive will be its appeal and its ministry to each creature. A gospel which is as busy saving China as it is in saving Scotland will the sooner and more effectively save both. He saw this, and his evangelistic message, which was ever fresh and effective, was indissolubly bound to his missionary message. And conversely, he realized that the gospel which is to be able to cross wide seas and make an impact on heathen lands must have an enormous momentum, which can only be given to it at home, and which must be given to it here, if it is not to arrive with spent vitality.

"In the second place, Dr. Pierson was one of the first to bring back into the missionary idea the conception of immediacy. The early Church felt the pressure of this conception in full power. It was looking and hoping for the second coming of Christ, and that great expectation filled it with the earnestness and eagerness and intensity which came from its conviction that its enterprise was practicable and that it might and must make ready for the coming of the Son of Man. Dr. Pierson held in this regard the Apostolic expectation. He did not fix the time of our Lord's return, just as the New-Testament writers did not, but he knew that the Christian's proper attitude, if he is to be faithful to his Lord, is the attitude of vigilant preparedness. . . . . .

"'The Crisis of Missions' was the book in which Dr. Pierson put his appeal—crisp, sharp, arousing. Hundreds of present-day advocates of missions got their first inspiration from that book. Some mission boards distributed it gratuitously to all ministers of their denomination who would promise to preach sermons on it. There are many situations which are called 'crises' which turn out very ordinary, and there are situations carelessly passed over by the Church which are real crises, but the world conditions which were beginning when Dr. Pierson wrote this little book and the new missionary call which was presented to the Church did truly constitute a crisis, and this trumpet blast helped as much as any single influence to awaken the Church to realize the significance of the new day.

"A third great missionary service rendered by Dr. Pierson was his part in the creation of a new type of missionary apologetic. He was one of a little group, of which no one accomplished more than he, which produced a new sort of missionary literature. This new type laid as much emphasis as the old upon Scripture principles and the general grounds of appeal, but it was marked by a tingle, a warmth, a penetration, an imagination which were new, and it was filled with incident and anecdote and fact. It ranged the whole world of life and all literature for its material, and it fused all the material into a red and contagious glow. There was always the peril in such an apologetic of overstrain, of seeing things in disproportion, of startling the reader by taking hidden aspects and setting them in too brilliant a light, but these are the perils of all propagandas, and if there was room for differences of spiritual interpretation, nevertheless, the effort was always made to present facts and to be sure that they were facts. In public speech no men excelled Dr. Pierson, Dr. A. J. Gordon, and Dr. Ellinwood in presenting the new apologetic for missions, and in work with his pen Dr. Pierson probably did more than any other one person to popularize missionary information and appeal."

The main facts of Dr. Pierson's life may be thus briefly summarized from the sketches of his career in the religious press:

He was born in New York on March 6, 1837, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1857 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1860. In the same year he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister, and for many years served churches in New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. In 1891 he went to London and for two years supplied the pulpit of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, of which Mr. Spurgeon was founder and pastor. From 1888 until his death Dr. Pierson was editor of *The Missionary Review of the World*. In addition to his work as preacher, editor, and lecturer on missions Dr. Pierson found time to write nearly half a hundred books on doctrinal and devotional subjects. He was also a leader in the Northfield movement originated by Dwight L. Moody. Dr. Pierson was married in July, 1860, to Sarah Frances Benedict. His wife, two sons, and four daughters survive him. His children all are or have been workers in the missionary field.

"Dr. Pierson was an evangelical conservative," writes the Rev. F. B. Meyer in *The Missionary Review*, "and if the Bible is more than ever strongly entrenched in the reverence of Sunday-school teachers, Christian Endeavorers, ministers, and lay workers, in London and Great Britain, a large proportion of so desirable a result must be attributed to the intellectual

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equipment, the eloquent speech, and the devoted heart of that remarkable servant of God." *The Christian* (Evangelical, London) mourns Dr. Pierson's loss "as that of one whose wide view of Christian effort had risen above denominational barriers and had won for him a high place in the love and esteem of all the churches."

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION

"FROM EVERY STANDPOINT," reports *The California Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal) of San Francisco, the recent international Sunday-school convention in that city was "a success." Specially gratifying to the religious papers, it seems, was the cordial attitude of the city's secular press. Thus, after stating that the attendance averaged nearly six thousand at all of the great meetings at the Coliseum, and that "the spirit of the convention from first to last was deeply spiritual and devotional," *The California Christian Advocate* quotes with approval the following editorial from the San Francisco *Chronicle:*

"The conventions of this international association constitute a show of strength in the Christian faith which the world needs. Religious faith is the foundation of all that is noblest and best in human character, and it is the Sunday-school which gathers in the children and impresses this faith upon them while they are still susceptible to its purifying influence.

"The keynote of the Sunday-school propaganda is the restoration of the holy Bible to its supreme place in the souls of men as the source of inspiration to high ideals, direction in the path of virtue, and solace in the hour of trouble.

"The great evil of the day is the loss of faith and the neglect of the spiritual side of our human natures. It is the mission of the Sunday-school to strengthen faith and build up the neglected element in our souls.

"Like all other human institutions, the Sunday-school has been modified by the progress of the age, and in organization and methods it is associated with other great movements of the day. It has a firm grasp upon society, and its ideal is that there shall be no child in any walk of life who is not brought under its benign influence. The object of these great assemblies is the interchange of experience and opinion among those who have been most successful in this work, and the inspiration which comes from the enthusiasm of a multitude.

"Such great assemblies for such noble purposes leave a profound impression on the cities in which they are held, and the benefits which will accrue to this city from this convention will be great and lasting."

From *The Advocate* we learn further that the dominant note of the convention was educational. To quote:

"There were no great epoch-making speeches. The speeches were instructive. It was preeminently a practical convention. The delegates were equipped with pencils and paper and notebooks, and were trying to find out the latest, the best, the most efficient way of doing Sunday-school work. The speakers were not concerned as to the rhetorical effect of their addresses, but rather as to their practical value. The convention, without losing the inspirational effect, was more like a great summer school, a university extension course of study. Even in the great meetings at the Coliseum, where fully six thousand were present, the educational feature dominated. The conference meetings were of course hand-to-hand, heart-to-heart, and face-to-face discussions of methods, plans, propositions for improvement in teaching and sustaining an interest in the study of the Bible. . . . Emphasis was everywhere placed upon the validity, the authority, the redemptive truth of the Bible. We did not hear a word of destructive criticism."

A FEATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Much attention was attracted by the Oriental demonstration, in which Hindu, Korean, Chinese, and Japanese Sunday-school children participated, all but the Japanese wearing their native costumes. This photograph shows a group of Chinese children from a Presbyterian Sunday-school.

A NEW FUROR OVER MIXT MARRIAGES

A NEW OUTBREAK of an old conflict has of late been troubling the religious waters in Canada and elsewhere. This dispute centers around the question of the validity of marriages between Catholics and Protestants when the ceremony is performed by a Protestant clergyman. What is known as the "Ne Temere" decree of the Pope provides that the marriage of a Catholic to a Protestant shall be deemed void if not celebrated by a Catholic priest. In Canada, it seems, the present agitation against this decree was stirred up by the Archbishop of Montreal's annulment of a marriage performed by a Methodist minister. In this case both the man and woman were Roman Catholics, but the minister who married them was unaware of the fact. After the couple had lived together for some time as man and wife and a child had been born, the union was dissolved by the Archbishop, as already stated, and on appeal his action was sustained by the courts. As the previous rulings of the courts in similar cases, however, have not been uniform, this case is to be carried before the Imperial Privy Council. And in the mean time the matter is being thrashed out with a good deal of heat in the press, and promises to become a political as well as an ecclesiastical issue. In a special Toronto dispatch to the London *Times*, we read:

"The 'Ne Temere' decree has been attacked from many Protestant pulpits. Condemnatory resolutions have been adopted by many Protestant bodies. An organization has been formed at Toronto to resist the decree and to demand legislation affirming the legality of all marriages performed by the regular ministers of any denomination. As in all such controversies, there is much vehemence and bitterness, but the tone of the Protestant pulpits is at least as moderate as that of the Catholic pulpits and the Catholic publications."

The whole case for the Protestant churches, says the same correspondent, is clearly stated in the resolution adopted by the Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa. From this resolution we quote in part as follows:

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"Whereas Title 4, Chapter 11, Article 129, of the Civil Code of Quebec, dealing with the formalities relating to the solemnization of marriage, reads: 'All priests, rectors, ministers, and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of civil *status* are competent to solemnize marriage';

"Whereas a decision of the Superior Court of Montreal in the Delphit case, which was not appealed from, vindicates the right of a Protestant minister to marry two persons who presented to him a license from the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, altho they were both Roman Catholics, and constitutes a ruling case; . . . . . .

"This Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, duly convened, while recognizing the right of all Churches to deal with their members according to their rules of discipline, does most emphatically protest against the admission of the claims of the Roman Catholic Church to have the right to call upon the judiciary of the Province to give civil effect to its ecclesiastical deliverances in this connection. The Synod would go further, and, while abundantly satisfied with the provisions of the law in the Civil Code relating to marriage as declared in the decision of the Delphit case, yet, seeing that there is a disposition in the Courts of the Province to disregard that decision, and to subordinate the civil to the ecclesiastical tribunals, should this be persisted in and no redress be had from the higher Courts, the Synod would record its deliberate judgment that there is no other course left for it but to advocate strenuously that such amendments be made in the law relating to marriage as shall make that important contract a purely civil act, leaving it to the parties to supplement it by such subsequent ecclesiastical services as they may see fit. To this conclusion the Synod comes reluctantly, because it values highly the religious sanctions which at present attend the solemnization of marriage in the Province.

"Further, whereas the Church of Rome in the Dominion of Canada under the 'Ne Temere' decree has assumed a new attitude toward marriage between Protestants and Roman Catholics, declaring that it will not recognize such marriage as valid unless solemnized by a Roman Catholic priest, and making it a condition that any issue of such mixt marriages shall be trained up as Roman Catholics, the Synod would earnestly and affectionately warn the members and adherents of the Church which it represents against entangling alliances which might prove a snare to them, since mixt marriages, tho legal enough, are not in themselves commendable, and since such marriages, if the ceremony be performed by a Roman Catholic priest, can be contracted only at the cost of the sacrifice of their religious convictions."

The House of Bishops of the Anglican Church in Canada, over the signature of the Primate, issued a letter on this subject to be read in all the churches. This letter deprecates mixt marriages, but emphatically affirms their validity. To quote in part:

"No marriage should be annulled because of the divergent religious convictions of the parties; nor because of the ecclesiastical connection of the one solemnizing the marriage.

"The Church and State, tho separated by law, must unite in protecting those who have been married by a duly competent officer, authorized by the State for the solemnization of marriages and in upholding their civil status and rights. Nor should the State permit marriage to be annulled for an ecclesiastical offense, or because it is contrary to the Canon law of the Church of Rome, or contrary to the laws, rules, and regulations of any religious organization whatsoever.

"At the same time, we fully admit the right of any ecclesiastical or religious body to make and enforce such spiritual penalties as may be in accordance with its own rules; but without impeaching or interfering with the civil status of the parties concerned.

"We do not desire to express any opinion upon the civil law. We leave that to our final court of justice. But we would remind you that decisions of various judges have differed upon this question in the Province of Quebec. It is in the interest of all our citizens to have the law clearly defined.

"Whatever may be the proper interpretation of the existing law, it is of the greatest importance that there should be one uniform marriage law for the whole Dominion."

The position of the Roman Catholic Church is thus stated by Canon Roy, Vice-Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Montreal, who says:

"In asking that this impediment be upheld we are asking no favor. We simply ask that sacred agreements be observed. We simply demand rights guaranteed us by the Constitution of the country. It seems to be forgotten in certain quarters that it was in virtue of a treaty that Canada was ceded to Great Britain, that in these treaties there are conditions guaranteeing to Catholics full liberty in religious matters, and that the various Constitutions which have been drawn up, including the Act of Confederation, maintain these rights in entirety. It is useless to protest against the action of the Church in claiming certain rights in connection with marriage as a sacrament. She will continue to pass laws on marriage, and if, in following this course of action, she comes into conflict with the legislation prevailing in certain countries, one can not throw the blame upon her shoulders. One could hardly expect her to accommodate her rulings to the laws of each country."

The Federal Government in Canada, it seems, seeks to keep its skirts clear of this controversy by insisting that the matter of marriages is under the jurisdiction of the Provinces.

We read in *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago) that the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly has also passed a resolution of protest against the application of the "Ne Temere" decree to the United Kingdom on the ground that "it is an unwarrantable interference with the marriage law of the land, is calculated to lead to the repudiation of the most sacred obligations, and will tend to increase religious bitterness and strife between the different religious denominations in Ireland." The German Government, it seems, refuses to permit any question concerning the validity of marriages performed according to civil law. In *The Catholic Register* (Toronto) the Catholic position is thus set forth:

"In so far as matrimony is contractual the Catholic Church fulfils all the requirements of the civil law. If there is a clash in the forum of conscience and she is not able to permit her sacred rites to be defiled, why, as we have said many times, and we now say again, the parties interested must personally stand the consequences. We believe that marriage is a sacrament, and as such is above the law of the State; the Catholic Church has safeguarded these sacred things which Christ has committed to her in the interests of mankind, she has suffered persecution for them in other days, and to-day her illustrious Head is anxious that there shall be no possible doubt as to her attitude on the marriage question. . . . There are many legal things which are technically legal and still not right, many laws which their dispensers even see disregarded with impunity every day in this world, and Catholics certainly will have none of their Holy Sacraments made absolutely subject to the laws of any land at any time. They shall conform to these laws as far as possible, and the exceptions, if exceptions there be, will be punishable like everything else. . . . . .

"As well ask the Catholic Church to acknowledge divorces made by the State and under the law, as to ask her to accept marriages which, according to her, are no marriages at all. The eternal appeal to Germany as an exception under the 'Ne Temere' has no value. Exceptions only prove the rule. *The News* talks of the Decree Provida as a suspending order. This is not so. Germany had received the marriage regulation and accepted it so shortly before the issuance of the 'Ne Temere' that in this case and to allay clamor the latter Decree was not put into force for that territory. The laws are very similar in the main, and may any day be made entirely uniform. . . . The papers that are crying out for a civil marriage for Canada are undoubtedly the worst enemies of Canada. They can take their own religion and its ordinances as lightly as they like; but they are not going to interfere with the indestructible Church of God. The insinuation that the Hierarchy of the United States or that of any portion of the British Empire are seeking a modification of the 'Ne Temere' decree, so that the unions made before preachers or registrars or in any or all of the grotesque ways reflected in the press, may be acknowledged as valid before the Church, is simply ridiculous. The threat that this new law will unify all the Protestant denominations and thus outnumber and overpower the Catholic Church in this country has no terrors for us; in fact, the scandal of Protestant division removed from our sight would be a great blessing, and should more quickly effect the return of the wandering and warring divisions of Christendom to the bosom and authority of the one true Mother Church."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Angellotti, Marion Polk. Sir John Hawkwood. A Tale of the White Company in Italy. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.20 net.

Baker, Etta Anthony. The Captain of the "S. I. G.'s." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Bangs, John Kendrick. Jack and the Check Book. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Barnes, James. Naval Actions of the War of 1812. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 263. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Beach, Joseph Warren. The Comic Spirit in George Meredith. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

Bell, Ralcy Husted. The Religion of Beauty and the Impersonal Estate. 12mo, pp. 262. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldridge. $1.25.

Berkey, Charles P. Geology of the New York City (Catskill) Aqueduct. Studies in Applied Geology Covering Problems Encountered in Explorations along the Line of the Aqueduct from the Catskill Mountains to New York City. New York: State Museum Bulletin 146. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 283. Albany, N. Y.: University of the State of New York.

Bernard, Henry M. Some Neglected Factors in Evolution. An Essay in Constructive Biology. Edited by Matilda Bernard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 489. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Blacker, J. F. The A B C of Collecting Old China. Pp. 383. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

This handbook of reliable, trustworthy information in regard to old English china is comprehensive and interesting. We can imagine with what delight the collector and connoisseur will welcome such a complete description of the old varieties of china, the list of the factories, and facsimile reproductions of the private marks of the painters. The mass of information furnished by Mr. Blacker is indispensable to the would-be collector. This author has the accuracy and full knowledge that come from careful study and long experience. Worcester, Chelsea, Bow, Derby, Plymouth, and many others are described in detail, their evidences of genuineness, the imitations to be avoided, and all the different ways by which a student may learn to know the true from the false. Best of all are the beautiful half-tone illustrations of all the most exquisite specimens which are a delight even to the novice. In an appendix are given the prices realized by good examples at auction.

Bowen, Marjorie. Defender of the Faith. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

Brown, Helen Dawes. Orphans. Pp. 286. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. $1.20 net.

There is no uncertainty or indefiniteness about the aim of this book. It was written with the avowed intention of illustrating the painful results that divorce inflicts on the children of the separating parties. The point of view is that of the children—in this case a boy and girl, both under nine. The author shows very clearly how they, tho innocent, are made to suffer constantly through their lack of home and home influence. The criticism of the children by their elders, the natural inquisitiveness of youth, and the hundred and one ways in which they are made to realize that they are different from other children, are plainly evidenced in the development of an interesting story. The style seems rather detached and yet the main theme is well sustained throughout.

The greater part of the action takes place in the home of the divorcee's mother and half-sister, to which the little girl has been sent, and there is much that is laughable as well as pathetic in that life. Grandma's conversion to "the New Life" gives a chance for some very pointed criticism on fad religions, but nothing bitter nor unkind is said. The reader is well pleased when, at the end, Aunt Anna finds the reward for all her patient effort in the love and protection of young Dr. Gillespie, while the children are at Ann Arbor, still under the shadow of the curse of divorce.

Buckrose, J. E. Down Our Street—A Provincial Comedy. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Bunnell, Sterling H. Cost-Keeping for Manufacturing Plants. 8vo, pp. 232. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3 net.

Capes, Bernard. Gilead Balm, Knight Errant, His Adventures in Search of the Truth. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

Catelle, W. R. The Diamond. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 432. Illustrated. John Lane Co. $2 net.

"To the diamond alone," says the author, in his preface, "as the most generally known and admired among the permanent things of beauty which Nature has provided for man, this volume is devoted, in the hope that it may prove useful alike to those who traffic in it, or study and enjoy it."

MRS. FREMONT OLDER,

Whose new story, "Esther Damon," is reviewed elsewhere.

Taking these three classes in order, the jewelers will certainly find the book a mine of information and interest. With the certainty that comes from commercial experience enlightened by historical study, the author discusses diamonds as merchandise, past and present, giving a circumstantial account of the growth of the trade, and of the development of modern conditions in it, especially those due to the great influx of gems from South Africa, and the consequent rise of the Syndicate in London which long controlled the output and wholesale trade. The store of facts as to the sources of supply (there seems hardly any part of the world which has not produced these gems), the methods by which they are collected into trade-channels, the various styles of cutting, and the methods used seems so surprizingly large that one wonders when the author found time to gather them all; and if there is an art or trick, good or bad, in the salesmanship of diamonds that is not here revealed it must be an astonishing dealer that could add it.

But the book is not for miners and dealers and cutters alone. There are chapters of romantic interest on the history of the diamond in antiquity, on the records, or traditions, of famous gems, such as the Great Mogul and the Koh-i-noor, and on the superstitions which have clustered about this flashing crystal. More practically, a detailed chapter is given to choosing and buying diamonds—a guide for the ultimate consumer, as it were, who is naturally timid about spending a good deal of money for an article in respect to which he lacks judgment. To such a person this chapter is full of helpful information and candid counsel; but the final advice is to go to a dealer of established reputation, tell him what sort of stone you fancy, about how much you are willing to pay, and leave it to him to choose. This done, possess your soul in contentment, for the chances are you have been well served. Altogether it is a remarkably good book.

Fletcher, C. R. L. An Introductory History of England. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 583 and 351. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

It is some fifty years ago that Charles Dickens wrote his "Child's History of England." It is a question whether the novelist possest either the special knowledge or the requisite turn of mind for such an undertaking. Yet many schools of the highest rank as nurseries of classical and mathematical learning introduced the work into their lower forms in the hope of interesting children in the study of English history. For English history, and in fact all history, has too often been taught as a mere list of names and dates. Mr. Fletcher is of opinion that it should not be taught in schools at all. It should be made a recreation to children and young people. He has accordingly added one more to the long list of English historians who have lovingly dwelt upon the origins of the nation, its growth through many vicissitudes, and its final triumph as constituting the vastest empire the world has ever known. As a pupil of Stubbs and Ranke he has all the scientific historian's certainty of touch and accuracy, but he leaves no scaffolding on his work. In tracing the life of England from the Stone Age to the Battle of Waterloo he uses neither tables, summaries, nor lists of dates. His style is that of easy, piquant narrative and he tries to describe an ideal Saxon village, the life of a great castle, the monastic life in England. He wishes to make the boy go through the streets and lanes of his native land with an ability to people them with the past and recognize them as the scenes of great events in national history. The interest roused by such a narrative as this is genuine. As an instance of his method we may point to the imaginary letters which he prints, bad spelling and doubtful grammar included, from men of the rank and file who were on the field under Wellington. There is no better book for making children love history than this bright, clever, and chatty account of British annals.

Fletcher, Jefferson Butler. The Religion of Beauty in Woman, And Other Essays on Platonic Love in Poetry and Society. 16mo, pp. 205. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

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Forman, Henry James. The Ideal Italian Tour. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. x–413. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Forman is an experienced traveler and a keen observer, and has already given us a delightful account of a tramp through the Hartz in his "Footprints of Heine." That book was written for entertainment, this one for use; that was imaginative, full of bits of personal adventure, sketches of people he met by the way, and had a golden thread of romance woven through it; this is soberly informing, a sort of guide-book to one visiting Italy for the first time, a hand-book packed with advice for the stranger under Italian skies. For the puzzled tourist, bewildered by all the attractions of the peninsula, Mr. Forman marks out the "ideal tour." Some old travelers may not agree with him on this, and might omit some places on his route and add others that he omits, but any general agreement on an "ideal" trip would no doubt be out of the question. This book is a little mine of information about the places it treats and is attractively and conveniently bound for the hand or the pocket.

Forster, E. M. A Room with a View. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Grahame-White, Claude, and **Harper,** Henry. The Aeroplane, Past, Present, and Future. Cloth, 8vo, 320 pp. Illustrated. Lippincott. $3.50 net.

A book of history, biography, discussion, and forecast, about air-flying and air-men, with numerous and remarkable illustrations from photographs. Mr. Grahame-White has been conversant with and an active participator in experimentation and flight since aviation began to be practical; and it is the design of his book to combine with his own experiences, records, and opinions, special articles by other well-known air-men on phases of the science (or sport) with which they are especially familiar. Indeed, Mr. White's contributions appear to be mainly the statistical records of flights, and the long biographical list of inventors and operators, which make the volume a most valuable one for reference. The work of pioneers, especially in the development of suitable oil-engines; the way in which, out of accidents, weaknesses in construction have been discovered and corrected, how the duration of aerial journeys was lengthened from seconds to minutes, and minutes to hours, and all the most notable flights of the world's famous air-men are described. More generally interesting to the outsider, however, is the discussion by Col. J. E. Capper, of the British army, of the service aeroplanes may be expected to do in war, where, he thinks, groups of them, acting in concert, may become most important adjuncts. As both sides in any conflict are likely to be equally well supplied, battles in the air will probably occur, one of which is thrillingly described as it might happen. Henry Farman has a chapter on the constructional future of aeroplanes; Bleriot one on their sporting and commercial possibilities; Roger Wallace, K. C., on aerial law; G. Holt Thomas on the national aspect of flying; and, finally, Louis Paulhan writes most interestingly, quoting many other aviators, on what may be expected of flying in the near future—a startling forecast, yet apparently reasonable. As a whole the volume is both a valuable and entertaining addition to the literature of aviation.

Grist, William Alexander. The Historic Christ in the Faith of To-day. 8vo, pp. 517. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $2.50 net.

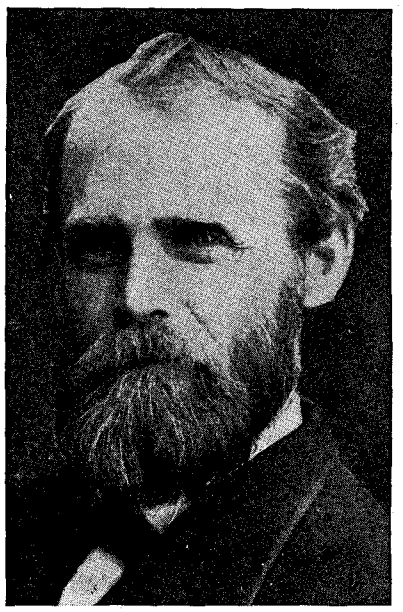
Grover, Delo Corydon. Introduction by Francis J. McConnell. The Volitional Element in Knowledge and Belief, and other Essays in Philosophy and Religion. 12mo, pp. 168. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Hall, G. Stanley. Educational Problems. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 710 and 714. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $7.50 net.

Hall, Eliza Calvert. To Love and to Cherish. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 204. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

Husband, Joseph. A Year in a Coal Mine. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 172. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10 net.

Few novels can equal this little book for sustained and truly thrilling interest; and few narratives can compare with it for terse and homely, yet irreproachable writing. The author, just out of college, went into a great Illinois colliery to learn the business from the ground—no, from far beneath the ground—up to the manager's office. To his sentiments, his ambitions, or successes he gives not a word; but the reader comes to know the mine and



WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON,
Whose new book, "Daniel Webster: A vindication," is reviewed elsewhere.

the men as he did, and to be tremendously interested in them. The catastrophe which, after long and fruitless efforts to save them, destroyed all the workings, furnishes an opportunity for intense dramatic depiction, and it is fully realized, but without a jar in the easy yet forceful flow of the narrative. Those who remember these chapters or articles in *The Atlantic Monthly* need not be told that they are good; and those also who enjoy either stories of "human interest," or are curious about the work and workmen in a western coal-mine, may open the book with confidence.

Jones, H. Stuart. Classical Rome. 16mo, pp. 372. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Kerschensteiner, Dr. Georg. Education for Citizenship. Translated by A. J. Pressland. 12mo, pp. 133. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Lynch, Jeremiah. A Senator of the Fifties. David C. Broderick of California. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 246. Portraits and illustrations. San Francisco: Robertson. $1.50.

This is a contribution to the personal and political history of the Pacific Coast at a time when everything was in a formative stage and formal records were few. Mr. Lynch has, therefore, done well to resurrect the facts here published before all of those who remember them are gone, more particularly as fire has been dreadfully destructive to archives and mementos in that State. Broderick, who came to represent California as a United States Senator in her first delegation, was, as a youth, a barkeeper, fire-laddie, and Tammany Hall henchman in New York; but he had brains and foresight, and was among the first to forsake what he perceived was doing him no good, and to go to the Golden State. Bright-witted, forceful, and trustworthy, he made progress, and soon became a political power on the lines he knew—a Democrat who took care of his friends and hated his enemies, who were plentiful. The chronicle of his campaigns reads like a history of border warfare, and his death in a duel with "Judge" Terry was the natural outcome of the political and personal animosities which seethed from one end of the State to the other through years of sordid and violent struggle. This chronicle is an "unvarnished tale," and a candid, albeit unpleasant, picture of what "politics" were on the frontier.

Very interesting are the sidelights on contemporary manners and events thrown by the story of this sturdy old campaigner and his times—especially the account of the reign of the Vigilante Society, which took the execution of law into its own unbribable and orderly but effective hands, and in a few months saved the State and its cities from a domination of ruffianism, altho its actual activities were restricted to San Francisco. It will surprize readers in the East to learn how deliberate, judicial, and even stately, were its methods; but no one will wonder that after they became known the crimes of violence which were making the town unbearable ceased completely.

Older, Mrs. Fremont. Esther Damon. Pp. 355. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911. $1.25 net.

Fanatical Methodism, with all its attributive renunciation and self-repression, is so entirely out of date that it is difficult to throw oneself into the spirit of Mrs. Older's story; yet there is power in her plot, charm in her character portrayal, and strength and pathos in her underlying thought. The story deals principally with two lives—and of the two, that of Esther is the more consistent, since the power is not made quite plain by which Robert Orme is transformed from the "worst man in town" into the good and powerful tower of strength described in the book's later pages. The poisonous influence of narrow lives upon those inevitably associated with them, is well illustrated; and the theory of the "Republic," which is Robert's ambition, forms a suggestive sermon on practical socialism. Between Robert and Esther, both social outcasts for different reasons, there is developed a love story strong and forceful in its power to illustrate the re-establishment of character and the creation of happiness that come from an approving conscience and a soul at rest.

Putnam, Ruth. William the Silent, Prince of Orange [1533–1584] and the Revolt of the Netherlands. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 506. Illustrations and a map in colors. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

This biography in the Heroes of the Nations series naturally fell to Miss Putnam because of her larger memoir of William of Orange, published some years ago, and because of her continued accession of materials. This new material has been utilized in the present book, which the author admits she found difficulty in condensing into the required limits. It places at the disposal of the lover of history and the

(*Continued on page* 148)

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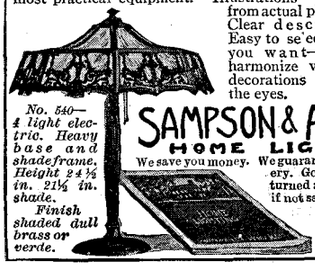

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 146*)

great figures which have characterized epochs, a careful and sufficiently full account of one who is dear to Americans. Our own origins are so associated with Holland and the glorious struggle the Netherlanders under their great Prince waged for liberty and progress, that perhaps no episode of European history is more interesting to us. The many illustrations, copied largely from contemporary paintings, engravings, medals, and the like, add much to the value of the volume, which is well printed.

Schäffer. Mary T. S. Old Indian Trails. Pp. 360. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1911. $2.

At the approach of summer there come to us the books particularly adapted to nature lovers, and redolent of pine woods and the atmosphere of the great open country. We wish we could adequately portray the charm of this book to every one who is looking for health, happiness, or merely interesting occupation. Miss Schäffer describes two different expeditions that she and a friend made into the Canadian Rockies, with two guides and a regular camping-outfit, a simple narrative, but the breath of "God's country" is in these pages, and, between the word pictures and the wonderful illustrations, the reader sees the grandeur and the beauty of the "Saskatchewan and Athabaska sources."

"There is no voice, however famed, that can attune itself to the lonely corners of the heart, as the sigh of the wind through the pines when tired eyes are closing after a day on the trail. There is no chorus sweeter than the little birds in the early northern dawn."

Camp life, the dangers of the Indian trails and fording of streams, alternate with the alluring experiences of life in the open, and frequent visions of snow-capped mountains and mountain lakes.

Any one with even the slightest penchant for trips of exploration will be fired with the enthusiastic longing to "go and do likewise." The highest praise is given to the ponies who form such an important part of the equipment, and the author credits them with rare and logical sagacity.

After a perusal of these fascinating pages, we feel like echoing the author's toast: "Here's to a life of unnumbered summers in the mountains, with stars above by night, sunshine and soft winds by day, with the music of the waters at our banquet."

Wilkinson, William Cleaver. Daniel Webster—A Vindication, with Other Historical Essays. 8vo, pp. 419. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Readers will be glad to meet with Professor Wilkinson's clear and eloquent vindication of the greatest of American orators. He has grace and daring enough to clear Webster, even from the aspersions called forth by his Fugitive-Slave-Law speech. His private character is also shown in its true light. Webster was not only a great but a good man, good both in public and in private life. The other essays are on Rome, Erasmus, and Paul of Tarsus.

Professor Wilkinson makes a good and

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strong point when he says that Webster had his eye fixt on the maintenance of the Union as a far more important matter than abolition. The former was essential, the latter merely incidental, to the national life. Without a united country abolition would have proved a curse instead of a blessing. Yet by his defense and advocacy of the Union, Webster actually paved the way for emancipation. To quote this author's words:

"With the Union divided slavery would have been more cruel, more resistant, more stable than before. The decree of Emancipation, the fact of Emancipation was far more truly the work of Webster than it was the work of the antislavery agitators. Emancipation was an incident of the war for the Union, as emancipation was sure, sooner or later, to have been a peaceful fruit of union if the war had been averted."

This is the just verdict of a clear and sagacious mind. The vindication of Webster's private character is equally well set forth. The great orator never became the object of calumny, we read, until he was sixty-eight years of age. The scandal was started by Mrs. Swisshelm, as she herself confest, "all from a conscientious desire to do what she might to help on the good cause of abolition." After piling up a great deal of evidence with palpable impartiality, the author concludes: "The charges against Webster's personal character are baseless; iteration, 'damnable iteration,' if ever there was such, is the ground on which they rest." Hereafter those who study the life of Webster and the movements which led to the Civil War will find Professor Wilkinson's "Vindication" indispensable to the attainment of correct views on the subject.

Winter, Nevin O. Argentina and Her People of To-day. Decorated Cloth, 12mo, pp. 418. Illustrated. L. C. Page & Co. $3.

An encyclopedic book on the subject by a writer who has been in all parts of the country, and has added to his own observations much from recent statistical sources. As the latest and fullest book on its subject it will be valuable for reference, and especially instructive to our exporters, who are here told again, and forcibly, what they have heard so many times before—that the reason why England and Germany and Spain get so much larger a share of trade in articles that the United States might furnish to Argentine as well—and often far better—is that the American manufacturers are so careless in filling orders and so heedless as to proper methods of packing. The book is full of excellent photographic illustrations, one of which represents a great stack of rolls of German print-paper, each roll protected by strips of wood under iron bands. The author says newspaper publishers averred that they preferred North American paper, but the mills insisted upon sending it unprotected and the loss by tearing and moisture was too great to be borne.

Winterburn, Florence Hull. Vacation Hints. 16mo, pp. 94. New York: Fifth Ave. Book Co. 50 cents.

Wolf, L. B. (D.D.). Missionary Heroes of the Lutheran Church. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 246. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publishing Society. 75 cents net.

Wright, Chester Whitney. Wool-Growing an the Tariff. A Study in the Economic History o the United States. 8vo, pp. 362. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

There Is a Church In Which No Wedding Or Funeral Can Be Held

In which a sermon is never preached: which has no minister: no organ: no altar. Yet people from all over the world come to the church and love it and speak of it with gratitude. It was all the idea of one woman.

No one can read of this church but feels that there is a tremendous thought here.

Oddly enough, the church has hardly been written of. That is why the story, by the man who knows it better than any one else, strikes one with such a fresh interest.

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A Woman Refused to Marry a Man

Yet she loved him: she loves him today. And it was all because she found she couldn't sit in a room with him except on a sofa beside him. But she believes she avoided the Divorce Court. And she sees there are scores of folks, some engaged and some married, who should do or should have done what she did.

She feels now she has found an "insurance against divorce:" she even calls it "my cure for divorce." It is a point of view on marriage that is unusual but marvelously true.

It is worth reading: this woman's story. She tells it herself. It is called "Why I Did Not Marry: and Why I Think Some Other Folks Shouldn't, Either."

It is in the August LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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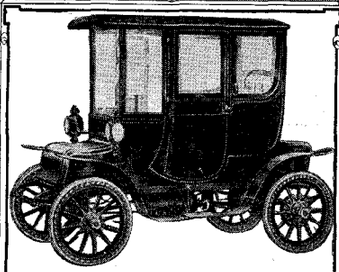

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHY MAYOR GAYNOR WALKS

WHILE President Taft takes his exercise on the golf links, Mayor Gaynor gets about the same result, and quite as much fun, out of a peaceful stroll over the Brooklyn Bridge each morning and night. For sixteen years he has done this and proposes to do it at least that many more. Since his injury by a would-be assassin he has sometimes had to make the trip by car, but he prefers to walk. The duties of the Supreme Court did not interfere with this pastime, nor have any of the more arduous tasks connected with the Mayoralty. "Why," said Mayor Gaynor recently to a representative of the New York *Evening Post:*

"When I became Mayor I simply continued my walking. . . . I walk for health, and also for the joy of walking.

"I have for many years done my principal work while walking. As a judge I framed my decisions and opinions in my mind while walking. I can think best while walking, and then I can come in and sit down and write offhand the whole subject. But let me say again that I am no scientific walker, altho I take long walks.

"I prefer to walk alone and think. I do not hurry; I just go along at my leisure. It is true, now and then some one comes alongside of me and thinks the gait is not a very leisurely one, but to me it is leisurely because I am used to it. I do not see why many or most people do not walk to and from their business every day. A man wrote me a letter that it was all very well for me to do it, but that his business was two miles away from his house. I wrote him back that mine was over three. There is a feeling of independence and freedom when you are walking, and your blood warms up and flows freely, and your body becomes purified. As I walk over the bridge every night and see the cars packed with anemic young men and women, some of them with cigarets, I can not help pitying them. Why do they not get out and walk and make their bodies ruddy and healthy? Some of them look out of the car windows and point at me as tho I was a curiosity because I walk. I think they are curiosities because they ride and injure themselves with the foul air of the cars.

"It is with my walking as with my being a disciple of Epictetus. During the campaign for the Mayoralty, while every abuse and lie was being heaped upon me, I casually remarked in one of my speeches that what another saith of thee concerneth more him who saith it than it concerneth thee, as Epictetus says. This seemed to astonish the whole journalistic fraternity in New York City, as tho they had never heard of Epictetus before. My walking seemed to astonish them in the same way. . . . .

"I used to be a horseback rider, but you have to keep that up or else drop it altogether, and you can not always have time for it. Besides, it is a rather violent exercise. I do not think I know any one

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That's the reason why every American should—as does every Englishman-who-knows—refuse a pipe unless it bears that famous mark of pipe aristocracy—BBB.

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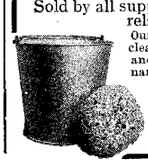

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who has got a dividend out of it. Then I drove for years. Out of that I really got nothing. The street car I always abominated. They used to have stoves in them, and now they heat them by electricity, and the air becomes foul. Some people write to me complaining that the cars are too cold. They ought to be made to walk.

"You ask me the best time for walking. "The best time is in the sun in fall and winter; but, if you can not walk then, the best time is whenever you can walk. Of course, if you walk home at night during the long winter months, you walk after dark. Morning walking is very refreshing.

"Yes, the walking of men like Weston does much good by example. It starts other people walking.

"In the country, the best companion for a walk is a dog. A half-dozen dogs is better yet.

"No, you do not want any book while you are walking. You want to think. In the country you can loiter about. You do not need to walk fast, and should not do so.

"Observe nature. When you come to a barn-yard, go in and see the pigs and fowls and the cows. Climb a fence now and then, and go into the fields and look at the crops or the cattle. I know of no place where there is more philosophy than in a barn-yard. You can learn much from animals. Within their circle, they know much more than we do. Some of them see and hear things that we are incapable of seeing and hearing. Very few animals improve by age. A little pig a day old knows as much as his mother, and it is the same with a calf or a colt.

"I do not like to walk in a park. I hate the roads and walks in parks. I do not like winding roads. I like to see where I am going. Crooked roads are irksome.

"You want to know what about mountain-climbing. I have done some of that in this country, and in Switzerland, but I do not recommend it. The heart should not be abnormally taxed. Of course, if your weight is in your favor you can do some climbing. I went down the other day and walked up ten flights to the top of the building where the terrible fire was, as I wanted to see the floors which were burned out. If you want to test your heart, just walk up ten flights without stopping. If you can do it you are all right, no matter what your age is.

"Yes, I regret the falling-off in bicycling. I enjoyed it for years, and it did me a world of good. If people will not walk, I would advise them to ride the bicycle. It will renew their lives. They will be so changed in a month that they will be astonished.

"What nation, you ask, gets the most out of walking. The English. They are great walkers. When I go to London I love to just stand and see them walking down into London in companies in the morning. The sight is inspiring to me. They walk in from miles around. Here people are afraid to walk a mile. The greatest rapid-transit facilities in the world are right here in our American cities, notwithstanding all the grumbling that is going on.

"Wherever you are here in the city of New York you have a street car at your elbow. The result is that everybody rides and that almost nobody walks. This is harmful."

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When the U. S. Battleship "Maine" was sunk in Havana Harbor, Admiral Sigsbee's HOWARD Watch went down with it.

It lay in sea water for five days—was recovered by a navy diver—and *today it varies less than ten seconds a month*, which is a ratio of one second in 260,000. Admiral Sigsbee has carried his HOWARD Watch since 1868. It has cruised in eighteen vessels of the U. S. Navy—over a distance of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand miles.

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Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," relating to the history of his own HOWARD. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

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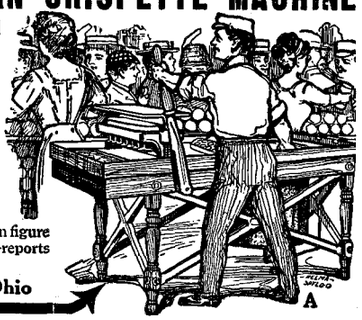

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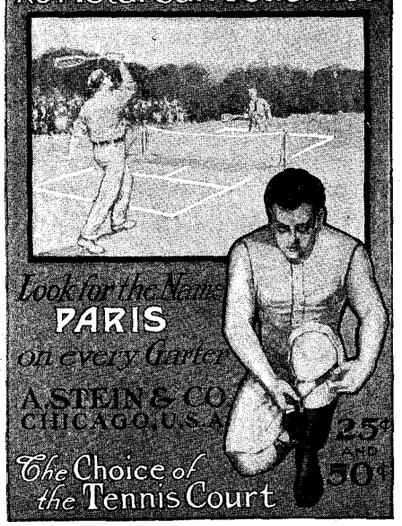

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Alarm Clock.—The devil was asleep when man was made, but he awoke before woman was completed.—*Life.*

Merciless.—"Does this hobble skirt do me justice, Father?"

"Certainly, my dear. Justice without mercy."—*Life.*

Revision.—SUITOR—"I am afraid that I am not worthy enough for your daughter."

PARENT—"Bosh! The point nowadays is, Are you worth enough for her?"—*Judge.*

Crafty.—"What does the veterinary surgeon next door advise for your pet lap dog's sickness?"

"He forbids my playing the piano."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

On Second Washing.—"I've just washed out a suit for my little boy—and now it seems too tight for him."

"He'll fit it all right, if you'll wash the boy."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Answered.—"Why do you put the hair of another woman on your head?" he asked severely.

"Why do you," she replied sweetly, "put the skin of another calf on your feet?"—*Suburban Life.*

A Simple Twist of the Wrist.—"You know Jones, who was reputed so rich? Well, he died the other day, and the only thing he left was an old Dutch clock."

"Well, there's one good thing about it; it won't be much trouble to wind up his estate."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

First Aid.—A little lad was desperately ill, but refused to take the medicine the doctor had left. At last his mother gave him up. "Oh, my boy will die; my boy will die," she sobbed.

But a voice spoke from the bed, "Don't cry, mother. Father'll be home soon and he'll make me take it."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Complimentary.—It was at the private theatricals, and the young man wished to compliment his hostess, saying:

"Madam, you played your part splendidly. It fits you to perfection."

"I'm afraid not. A young and pretty woman is needed for that part," said the smiling hostess.

"But, madam, you have positively proved the contrary."—*Boston Transcript.*

Philosophic.—HE—"Whenever I borrow money I go to a pessimist."

SHE—"Why?"

HE—"Because a pessimist never expects to get it back again."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

Attainment.—"Were any of your boyish ambitions ever realized?" asked the sentimentalist.

"Yes," replied the practical person. "When my mother used to cut my hair I often wished I might be bald-headed."—*Washington Star.*

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An American Query.—Stories continue to come in of the doings of Americans during the Coronation. Every American goes sight-seeing and as one of the conducted trips drove past Grosvenor House the guide pointing it out said:

"That is the town house of the Duke of Westminster, one of our largest landed proprietors."

A pretty girl on the second seat looked up in sudden enthusiasm.

"Oh!" she cried. "Who landed him?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Too Healthy.—CLIENT—"Before we decide on the house, my husband asked me to inquire if the district is at all unhealthy."

HOUSE AGENT—"Er—what is your husband's profession, madame?"

CLIENT—"He is a physician."

HOUSE AGENT—"Hum—er—well, I'm afraid truth compels me to admit that the district is not too healthy."—*London Opinion.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO

July 23.—A Missouri State Convention meets at Jefferson City and unanimously elects a Union chairman.

July 24.—Heavy offers of men are made to the Government by wire from all parts of the North. By noon 80,000 men are accepted.

July 25.—Robert Toombs resigns as Confederate Secretary of State.

July 26.—Fort Fillmore, N. M., is surrendered to the Confederates.

July 28.—The capture of four prizes by Confederate privateers is reported at New Orleans.

A day of thanksgiving for the victory at Manassas is celebrated throughout the Confederate States.

July 29.—Four vessels of the Potomac flotilla have a brush with a Confederate battery at Aquia Creek, Va.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 8.—The report of Castro's return to Venezuela is confirmed.

July 10.—Russia informs Germany that she is in harmony with France on the Morocco question.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 6.—Senator Works of California in the Senate opposes the National Health Department Bill and defends Christian Science.

July 7.—A treaty abolishing pelagic sealing for a term of fifteen years is signed in Washington by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan.

July 8.—The Cummins amendment to the Reciprocity Bill is defeated in the Senate.

July 9.—Postmaster General Hitchcock announces an increase in the salaries of rural free-delivery carriers.

July 10.—Investigation into the Controller Bay land grant is begun by the House Committee.

July 12.—Senator Bailey's Free List amendment to the Reciprocity Bill is defeated in the Senate.

July 13.—Senators La Follette and Bristow attack the Canadian Reciprocity agreement and President Taft's course in connection with it.

GENERAL

July 6.—The International Christian Endeavor Convention begins at Atlantic City with an attendance of over 25,000.

July 11.—The Georgia legislature, on a vote taken in both houses, agrees upon Gov. Hoke Smith to succeed the late United States Senator A. S. Clay.

Twelve are killed and many injured when the Federal Express is wrecked at Bridgeport, Conn.

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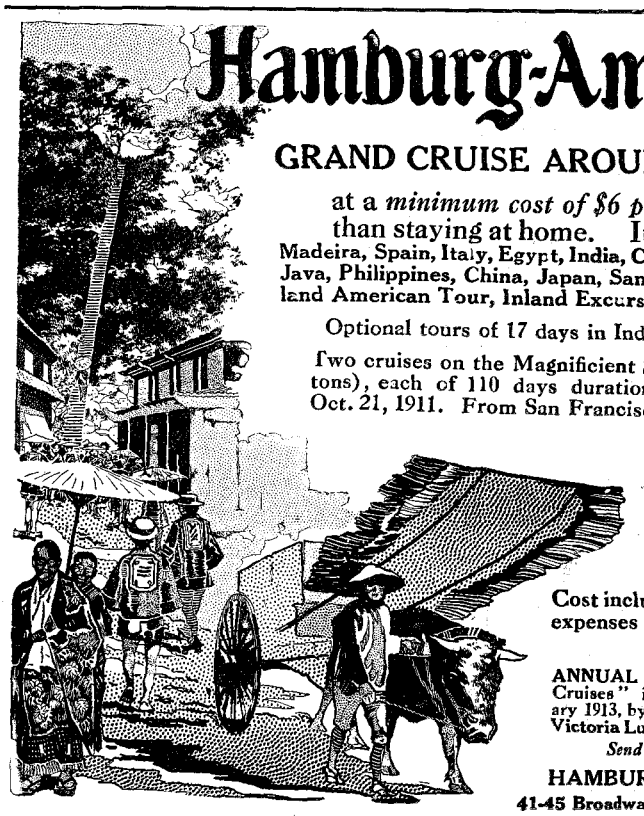

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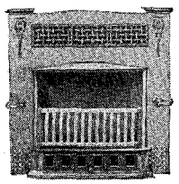

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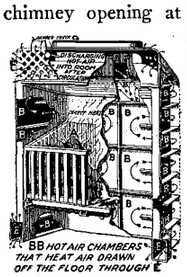

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"Inquirer," Anderson, S. C.—"A discussion has arisen concerning the expression, 'To-morrow will be Wednesday.' A contends that, as there is no such day as to-morrow, it is absurd and erroneous to say 'To-morrow will be Wednesday.' B contends that either *is* or *will be* is permissible, but concedes the point that many authorities use *is* in this connection. Kindly give the correct form of this expression."

This matter is treated as follows in Vizetelly's "Desk-Book of Errors in English": "The word *to-morrow* is often used with different tenses, the question being raised as to whether it should be 'to-morrow *is* Christmas day' or 'to-morrow *will be* Christmas day.' Both forms are correct. But, generally, in using this word, the supposition is that to-morrow has not arrived at the time of speaking, and, therefore, 'to-morrow *will be* Christmas day' is preferred. Longfellow (*Keramos*, line 331) says: 'To-morrow *will be* another day.' But the other form also has the sanction of usage, as the following quotations will show: 'To-morrow, what delight *is* in to-morrow!'—T. B. Read. 'To-morrow *is* a satire on to-day.'—Young. The Bible affords numerous instances of the use of 'is.' . . . Ex. xxxii. 5: 'And Aaron made proclamation and said, to-morrow *is* a feast to the Lord'; . . . I Sam. xx. 5: 'Behold to-morrow *is* the new moon.' . . . Most people would say 'Yesterday *was* Friday.' If the thought is fixt upon the name of the day, it is better to use *is*, if upon the time future it is better to use *will be*."

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A REMINDER

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Advertising

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(30)

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